PRACTICAL GUIDE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PREPARATION · COST · ROUTES AND SIGHT-SEEING

VOLUME I
ENGLAND
WALES

M · D · FRAZAR

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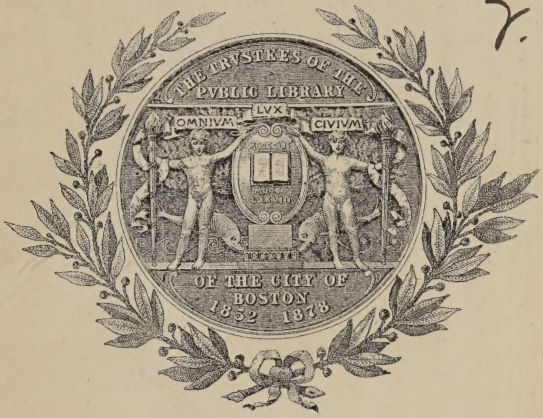
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PRACTICAL GUIDE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PREPARATION, COST, ROUTES SIGHTSEEING

BY

M. D. FRAZAR

AUTHOR OF "PRACTICAL EUROPEAN GUIDE"

VOLUME I

ENGLAND AND WALES

BOSTON

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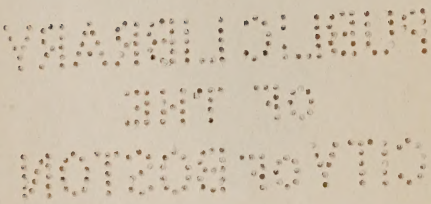

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"The use of travel is to regulate imagination by reality, and instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

DR. JOHNSON.

INTRODUCTION

It is a notable fact that each season there is increased interest in the question of travel in Great Britain and Ireland. Americans enjoy a journey in what seems to be indeed the "Mother Country." We are in touch with a land where the language speaks of our relationship. A foreign journey does not begin for us till we leave the British Isles. Our reading and study make us familiar with British history and literature; we find identical conditions in many business and social relations, and we enjoy the study of old towns that stand as sponsors for many a namesake here in our country.

There is a special charm for us in the variety of travel that may occupy days, or weeks, or months. The coaching trips are reminders of days before the railway. They embrace rare coast and mountain routes in Ireland, among Scotch hills, and through beautiful rural England. Rivers and lakes that mirror scenes of rare charm offer courses that recall historic incident and close literary association. The imagination is stimulated by all surroundings of travel in Great Britain and Ireland, and yet there is much of the ground that is as virgin

territory to us. Familiar as we feel with this remarkable group of the British Isles, we find difficulties as to data and details when a trip is in contemplation. Among the many routes that offer attractions we cannot readily find detailed information that aids us in a wise choice, and we need outlines as to prices and general expenses of travel.

The object of this book is to offer aid in all these directions.

The demand for my "Practical European Guide," that supplies this necessary data in regard to European travel, proves that a work of the same sort on Great Britain and Ireland will be accorded a welcome among all travellers who feel an inclination to enjoy more or less extended journeys in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

The American visitor will find courteous consideration and careful attention during all of his travels in these countries. The characteristics of each section of country will appeal to him, and he will enjoy the experience of conservative methods and long established forms of daily living.

The information contained in this work is entirely for the benefit of the traveller. There has been no pecuniary consideration to myself

or the publishers of this work in connection with any special mention of railways, boats, and hotels, or in regard to shopping.

M. D. F.

NOTE. — *The prices for tickets given in this book are approximately correct, but there is always a possibility of slight changes in rates for travel. Any such changes, however, will not make a material difference in considering the cost of a European tour.*

As the English shilling represents to us our 25 cents, I have made all the prices on that basis for convenience. The real value of the shilling is about 24 cents, consequently in all the prices given, the advantage will be with the traveller, and it allows an estimate near enough for all practical purposes.

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ENGLAND

ITS HISTORY.

The real history of what is "England" should begin with the period when the Teutonic Angles invaded Britain in the fifth century. Honorius had recalled the Roman troops, and the people were strong in an independence due to the influence of Roman rule. These people were largely Celtic, but there had been a mixture of blood that always results in a strong race.

The Jutes formed the first settlement of the Teutonic race in Britain; the Saxons and Angles came next, and together they decided upon the name "English" for themselves, as a people. The Celts called them all Saxons, for the reason that these were the first of the invaders with whom the Celts or Romans in Britain came into practical relations. The early Chronicles and fragments of poems are very helpful in tracing the line of history in the third and fourth centuries, and along into the later periods. The Britains asked aid of the Saxons

to help them repel the advances of the Picts and Scots, and after forty years of fighting, the first Teutonic kingdom was established in Kent. The story of this success is clear and complete, and the people who formed it were Jutes. All around them were Saxons, occupying Sussex, Wessex, and Essex, all tribal names.

In 495 there was a strong Saxon settlement on the coast which is now Hampshire, and from this settlement grew the Kingdom of England. It was only twenty-four years after their landing that this people established a kingdom, and from them came the kingly line for England. It contained two of the large cities founded by the Romans, — Colchester and London. From its position and importance London became almost a separate kingdom and was fought for as a rich prize by all invaders and conquerors.

At the beginning of the seventh century Christianity was introduced into England, and there began a gradual change in the political and social conditions of the people. The language began to take form and shape, growing from the mingling of different peoples and the retaining of certain Latin and Teutonic words that seemed to be satisfactory. The democracy of the early Teutonic tribes, and the first and simple principles of law that were necessary in

bringing together the different tribes and people, and molding them into a kingdom, have formed the basis of English law, and are practical, reasonable, and strong. The family is considered the very root of civil life. With the introduction of Christianity there entered into England the influence of literary culture and the scholarly work of religious communities. The kings began to be admitted to their high office with splendid ceremonials of the Church, and they wore certain sacred vestments and became, in a measure, ecclesiastical officers. Long before there was a national parliament there were national synods, and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were powerful factors in the government of the kingdom.

The real Chronicle of England began with Alfred the Great, for he himself put together bits of the old Chronicles, and the records of Bede of Jarrow, and wrote a full story of his own splendid reign. From his time there is a clear outline of England's national and literary life. Not, however, in one single part, but in various tales and records, each most valuable in its way. The election of Canute the Dane, as king, marks a distinct period in English history. His personality was so powerful that his name and influence have come down through the ages

with the same prominence as those of Alfred the Great. He was eminently wise, and one proof of this is the fact that he sent back to Denmark his entire army, with the exception of a few chosen men to whom he added some Englishmen, and formed his famous "housecarls," a personal guard. He gradually worked out the Danes and the Guard was entirely formed of Englishmen. Winchester was the imperial city, and Canute was in heart and spirit English; he embraced Christianity, converted Denmark, and made a pilgrimage to Rome, where the Pope received him with special honors.

England's first connection with Normandy had come about through the marriage of King Ethelred and Emma, the daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy. When Ethelred was deposed at the time of the Danish invasion, he took refuge in Normandy at the court of his brother-in-law, and his two sons were brought up at their uncle's court, their father having died. One of the singular tales of history is this, that Canute the Great married Emma, Ethelred's widow, although he was many years younger than she. While he was yet in the prime of life he died, his reign having lasted eighteen years. After short reigns, and unfortunate ones, of Canute's sons, of Edward the Confessor, and

of Harold, son of Godwine, who had been Governor of Wessex, William of Normandy claimed the English throne through Edward, and Pope Alexander II at Rome approved his claim.

After a period of hard fighting, inch by inch, William became ruler of all England, the last stand against him having been at Ely. For a long time he had serious trouble with Malcolm of Scotland, who made cruel warfare all along the northern portion of England; but at length William entered Scotland, in 1072, and Malcolm did him homage at Abernethy. William of Normandy reigned twenty-one years. During this period there was a gradual transfer of lands and estates, and England's "Domesday Book" is the record of these transfers. Land was bestowed for deeds well done, and much was given to Normans. Every grant had the royal signature. The necessary survey for the grants and transfers of land was made in the first seven months of 1086. A regular rate of taxation was instituted, and a plan was arranged for a just assessment. When the Domesday Book was finished William called a gathering of the landowners and tenants, small as well as large, and, demanding their allegiance to him, established the principle that duty to the king comes before any claim of inferior lord, an all-

important political act. He made practically no changes in the English Constitution.

The Houses of Lords and Commons grew out of William's Assembly at Salisbury when he claimed the landowners and tenants as his men. The great landowners, earls, and bishops who were personally summoned to the Assembly formed the foundation of the House of Lords. The House of Commons was represented by the land-sitting men, those who were summoned because their attendance was needed at that special time; so gradually the custom grew to send representatives, and members of the House of Commons still represent certain sections of landowners and constituents.

With the coming of William there came the fine Norman style of architecture and the rebuilding of minsters and Norman castles. The White Tower within the Tower walls of London was built by William, and the little Chapel of St. John within it is a gem of this style of architecture.

After the reigns of two sons and a grandson of William, the House of Anjou came into power in Henry of Anjou, who was descended from the son of Edmund Ironside through three generations of females. After many good measures taken for England the King became involved

with questions relative to the power of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, worn and weary with the struggle and with sad domestic troubles, he died when only fifty-six years old at Chinon, France. His son Richard succeeded him, but his reign was short, and John, the youngest son of Henry, succeeded to the throne. It was King John who signed the Great Charter, and his young son succeeded him, as Henry II. During his reign he perfected the idea of a trial by jury and the giving of a verdict by sworn men. The whole legal system of England was arranged, and has scarcely been changed in any respect since that time. It was in the reign of Henry II that the rich Gothic style of architecture began to prevail.

Henry III reigned for many years, and was followed by his eldest son, who became Edward I, and who was on a crusade when his father died. He was England's first king that was English in name, and spirit, and heart. He had no foreign favorites or followers. Out of the thirty-five years of his reign he spent nine in fighting the Scotch, and he waged war on Wales till the revolts were put down and the country conquered. The title "Prince of Wales" was accorded the eldest son of the King. The great question of "succession"

occupied the attention of Edward I, and he decided the matter in regard to Scotland and between John Balliol and Robert Bruce on the basis of primogeniture and in favor of Balliol. The claim of Robert Bruce was on nearness of kin.

The history of Scotland outlines the work of Edward I, and Edward II was deposed and his son called to the throne. The fascinating Chronicles of Froissart with their stories of knights and ladies belong to this period of chivalry, yet Edward III caused a distinct decline in the chivalrous impulse. Richard II, younger son of the Black Prince, succeeded his grandfather, and was so unpopular that Parliament deposed him. Henry IV succeeded him, and his reign of fourteen years was filled with civil wars and with fighting Scotland and France.

Henry V, his eldest son, succeeded him and carried on the warfare with France, his one idea being to have Normandy ceded to England. He married the daughter of Charles VI, and their infant son succeeded to the throne and also to the heirship of the French throne through an agreement made at the Treaty of Troyes in 1420. Two months after the child came to the English throne Charles VI, the grandfather, died, and Henry VI was also King

of France. The two regents were his uncles on his father's side, the Duke of Gloucester for England, and the Duke of Bedford for France. In the next thirty years the English were driven out of France and had only the Norman islands and Calais. During this time Charles VII was put on the French throne by the efforts of Joan of Arc. She was burned at the stake at Rouen, declared a heretic and witch. It was Henry VI who founded Eton and Cambridge. The "War of the Roses" between York and Lancaster began in the reign of Henry VI.

Edward IV succeeded to the throne upon the murder of Henry VI, and Richard III followed, after he had arranged for the death of the young princes, Edward, and Richard the Duke of York, sons of the late king. They were killed in the Bloody Tower opposite the Traitor's Gate, and their bodies were buried within one of the Tower walls of the White Tower. Richard III was slain at Bosworth, and Henry VII was the next king. A year after his coronation he married Elizabeth of York, and so ended the "War of the Roses." He and his queen are buried in Westminster, in the Chapel of Henry VII, and in the beautiful bronze gates of the entrance are seen the wrought roses, emblems in these wars that so long continued.

During his reign there occurred the famous event of a claimant to the crown, who was Perkin Warbeck, but who pretended to be Richard, Duke of York, the son of Edward IV. The claim was made that he had not been put to death in the Tower. James IV of Scotland took up the cause of the man, and so did the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy, Margaret, who would have been own aunt to him if he were indeed the Duke of York. Down in Cornwall Warbeck found many followers, but he was finally taken and put to death.

Henry's son, Arthur, was married to Katherine of Aragon, and when he died a year later she was promised to his other son, Henry. In 1502 there was a treaty of peace with Scotland, and Henry's daughter, Margaret, married James, King of Scotland. In 1509 Henry VII died, and his eldest surviving son became Henry VIII. The Lancastrian claim to the throne came through Katherine of France, the widow of Henry V. She married a Welshman, Owen Tudor, and the Tudor line began with this union.

Under Henry VIII England began to take an important part in the general history of Europe. The King was approached by the houses of Austria, Burgundy, Aragon, France,

and the Dukes of Milan, as it was important to gain him as an ally, or to secure his services in arbitration. He fought Louis XII and Francis I and waged war with Scotland. The English people took pride in him because he was a native king and had made England a power. As his reign advanced Henry VIII decided that England should be separated from Rome ecclesiastically, and that the highest jurisdiction of the English Church should lie with the Crown. This was not a reformation like that which Luther brought about, or that was effected in Scotland. It was designed to be an independence in church jurisdiction, with no practical change in theology or in the form of church service.

For twenty years Henry was so strictly devoted to the Pope and the Roman Church, and he wrote so strongly against Luther and his change of doctrine that he was called "Defender of the Faith." Then came the consideration of divorce from Katherine when the question involved was in regard to an heir whose legitimacy might be called in question through the validity of the marriage. The pope refused to allow a divorce, and Henry married Anne Boleyn secretly. Through the exercise of enormous power an ecclesiastical court was held,

and the marriage of Henry and Katherine declared null. At the same time the union of Henry and Anne was pronounced legal, her heir was to be successor to the crown, and it was to be an act of treason for all who refused to swear to this succession. Parliament and the clergy gave the King the title of "Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England," with full ecclesiastical powers. Then followed the suppression of monasteries, the smaller ones by acts of parliament, and the wealthy ones forced to surrender to the King; if this surrender was refused, all sorts of charges were made against the monks, and they were tried and executed. Little of this confiscated property was applied to the public service. Some was spent on coast defenses, and some at Oxford and Cambridge for the universities.

Anne Boleyn's reign was short, and in three years the King divorced her with the help of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, the cause being given as adultery. She was beheaded within the Tower walls, and the next day the King married one of her maids of honor, Jane Seymour. Again there was settled the question as to the heir to the crown. It was now an act of treason to consider Elizabeth, Anne's daughter, legitimate, as it had been treasonable

so to consider Mary, the daughter of Katherine. Jane's heir was to succeed to the crown. Jane Seymour had the great good fortune to die when her only child was born, the future Edward VI. Anne of Cleves was the next wife, the marriage being a political one, and the object a union of Henry VIII and the Protestant princes of Germany. This marriage was very unpopular; the King's vicegerent who had arranged it, and who had become Earl of Essex, was beheaded; the marriage was annulled; and almost at once the King married Katherine Howard. In two years she was beheaded, and the next year Henry married Katherine Parr, the widow of Neville, Lord Latimer.

In 1544 it was settled by statute that Henry's three children should succeed in the order of Edward, Mary, Elizabeth. As both Mary and Elizabeth had been declared illegitimate, when they came to rule it was by title from parliament. Right was bestowed upon Henry VIII to say who should succeed to the crown in the event of his own children leaving no issue. In his will he passed over the issue of his elder sister Margaret (Scotland), and left the crown to the issue of his younger sister. This was Mary, the Queen of France, who had married

the Duke of Suffolk, Charles Brandon, after the death of Louis XII.

Edward VI reigned six years. As he was a minor there was a "Council of Regency," through which the Duke of Somerset became "Protector"; his trial and execution soon followed, and then the Duke of Northumberland really reigned. He persuaded Edward VI to disregard the action of parliament in regard to the succession, and by will he named Lady Jane Grey his successor. She was wife of Northumberland's son, but she also had a claim on the crown through being the granddaughter of the French queen, Mary. The English nation refused to accept Jane, and she was later executed, although she was innocent of the charge made, that she was involved in a conspiracy and revolt. Jane reigned only nine days.

Mary, daughter of Katherine of Aragon, was the first crowned Queen of England, and she reigned five years. As the question of her legitimacy depended upon the validity of her mother's marriage, she held to the supremacy of the Church of Rome, and as the Spanish Emperor had saved her life and been her true friend, she felt strongly drawn in both these directions. She restored to Rome the papal authority, and married Philip, son of the Em-

peror Charles V, who was to be King during her life. The next year Charles V abdicated, and Philip became King of Spain. In Mary's reign the French broke their treaty with Spain; Mary declared war with France; her troops had a share in the victory of St. Quentin; but she lost Calais, and it broke her heart. She died in 1558, and Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn, succeeded her.

Elizabeth's reign was an important era in English history. The English Church was made all-powerful; the Queen brought about friendly relations with France; commerce was encouraged; English ships sailed around the world; the language was improved and studied, and literature reached a high plane. The statesmen, warriors, and poets of this period live in history as notable personalities. The defeat of the Spanish Armada gave England her proud position as a world power, and established her independence. Elizabeth was a great queen, jealous of her authority, but knowing when and how to use it. She understood how to manage people, and yet could make them unconscious of control. She could yield a point when necessary, and do it in a way that strengthened her power.

James I, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, suc-

ceeded her. In his reign the Puritans sought more religious freedom, but their requests were denied. Charles I, who succeeded, made many serious mistakes in his policy, both at home and abroad. In his reign Milton wrote "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Comus," and "Lycidas," in all of which there is an impress of the politics of the period. Oliver Cromwell, the great Puritan, came to the front, and after a stormy reign the King was brought to trial, sentenced, and beheaded at Whitehall.

For eleven years England was under the guidance of Oliver Cromwell, most of that time as Lord Protector. He made a brilliant military record, and worked with zeal and strict honesty for the nation, but year by year he lost his hold on the people, and they came to fear the army and its strong influence, and to dread the blind religious zeal of Cromwell. He died in 1658, and Charles II came to the throne. Always ready to get money to waste with his profligate court and favorites, he made secret negotiations with Louis XIV, and the kingdom was in a state of continual fear and unrest. Religious matters were the constant menace to life and liberty.

James II began his reign by seeking to gain power enough to settle questions of religious

rights, and was so unscrupulous in his methods that when the birth of a son was announced it was believed that it was no true heir, and both parties united to ask the Prince of Orange to come to the rescue of England and her laws. Even the army deserted James, and he fled across the channel to France. Taking this as an abdication, a parliament was summoned, and the crown was offered to William and Mary in 1689. William did all that he could to please the different factions, and he realized the dangers that menaced England from her own internal troubles. He gave assent to the Act of Settlement, which secured the succession of the crown to the House of Hanover, and also excluded all Roman Catholic claimants. When he was requested to make an alliance with the Dutch, he included in that alliance the House of Austria, the intention being to prevent the union of France and Spain, and to drive the French from the Netherlands. William died in 1702, and Anne came to the throne. She was the second daughter of James II and Anne Hyde, daughter of Lord Clarendon.

Queen Anne was educated a Protestant, and had married Prince George of Denmark, a brother of Christian V. She carried out the idea of the Alliance; and the famous victory

of Blenheim, won by the great Duke of Marlborough, drove the French out of Germany. At Ramillies his victory drove them out of the Netherlands. Later, peace was made with France and the treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713. In the last year of her reign she tried to secure the succession to her half-brother, the Pretender, but she was suddenly overcome by an apoplectic fit, and upon her death George I, of the House of Hanover, came to the throne.

George I was the son of the Elector of Hanover and the youngest daughter, Sophia, of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, who was a sister of Charles I of England. In his reign came the rebellion in Scotland and the defeat of the Pretender; the famous South Sea Scheme came to an end and ruined thousands of families; and a defensive alliance was signed between England, France, and Prussia. George I did not know the English language, neither did he have popular qualities, but he was a good man, and strong in his friendships. He died in 1727, and was succeeded by his only son, George II. This king was also born in Germany, and married to a German princess. In his father's lifetime they did not get along well together, and the young Prince of Wales kept his own court.

Various treaties of peace, war with Spain, an alliance with Maria Theresa of Austria against Prussia and Spain, — all these matters made the reign of George II an active one. Personally he was brave, and he was the last English king who appeared at the head of his troops in battle. This was at the victory over the French at Dettingen. It was in his reign that the troops of the young Pretender, Charles Stuart, were defeated forever at Culloden. Also in his reign came the question of the American boundary between the English and French. England became the ally of Frederick the Great in the "Seven Years' War"; and there were victories in Canada and India. He died in 1760, and his grandson, George III, succeeded him. He was the first sovereign of the House of Hanover who was born in Great Britain. Pitt, the great Prime Minister, was forced to resign, and it was Grenville, when occupying this important position, who proposed and enacted the bill for stamp-duties in the North American Colonies that resulted in the American Revolution. Later Pitt was created Earl of Chatham, and again made Prime Minister. The American Colonies separated from Great Britain. Great events in his reign were: Nelson's victory in the Battle of the Nile; the Battle of Trafalgar,

where Nelson was killed; the American war of 1812 to 1814; and the Battle of Waterloo. George III had nine sons and six daughters. He reigned sixty years. In 1810 he became insane, and his son was made regent. He never recovered his reason.

In 1820 George III died and his son, the Regent, became George IV. He attempted to deprive his wife of her rights as queen on the grounds that she was immoral, but the whole country was indignant over this attempt. The King's life was reckless, and he had treated his wife with cruelty and neglect; he even sent her away from his home, with no one to help or advise her. He married secretly, while Prince of Wales, a Mrs. Fitzherbert, who was a Roman Catholic. The marriage was illegal, and when the subject was brought up in Parliament he denied the marriage. But it was true, and all his life he was fond of her. The Queen, Caroline, was a daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, and she was also the King's cousin. Their child was the Princess Charlotte, who died before he came to the throne. He reigned ten years and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of Clarence, who became William IV.

William IV was the third son of George III,

and was born in London. He was an admiral in the Royal Navy, rising from a midshipman. He married Adelaide, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the only two children they had died in infancy. During his reign the Duke of Wellington was Prime Minister. William IV died in 1837, and his niece, Victoria, succeeded him.

Victoria was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent (who was a son of George III), and Maria Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, who was a sister of Leopold I of Belgium. She was only nineteen years of age when she was crowned on June 28, 1838. She was born at Kensington Palace, London, was highly educated under the direction of the Duchess of Northumberland, and she was instructed in political affairs by Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister under William IV. She came to the throne with a deep knowledge of her duties, and with a high purpose that governed her entire life. Her marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was one of strong mutual affection, and the Prince Consort was beloved by all the English people. He died in 1861. In 1841 Albert Edward, the present king, was born. Victoria had nine children, to whom she was a devoted mother. These children were the

Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Albany, the Princess Royal of Prussia, the Princess of Hesse, the Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice.

During her reign Disraeli's Reform Bill was passed in 1867. All Gladstone's great measures were passed, one being the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and, among others, the Irish Land Act, the Ballot Act, the Elementary Education Act, and the abolition of purchase in the army. India was added to the Crown, and Victoria became the proud Empress of India. Under her wise and good rule England took a foremost place in the world's history. Science developed and advanced; literature became a practical force in the national life; every sort of reform that helped to make the people better and happier and more comfortable was established; and commerce brought wealth to the United Kingdom.

King Edward VII is immensely popular with his people, and is a wise and thoughtful ruler. He is modern in spirit and ideas, with a profound regard for the honor and glory of the British Isles and all the English possessions.

THE CLIMATE.

The vast current of the Gulf Stream with its heated waters sweeping constantly along the south and west shores of England gives it a singularly mild and even climate. The Gulf Stream also gives the moisture to the air that keeps the country like a carefully tended garden, with lawn-like fields, roses everywhere, fruit that is perfect in condition and flavor, and splendid trees and forests. It rains frequently, but English people pay no attention to the weather. Their good constitutions, fine color, and clear complexions are due to their zeal in regard to exercise, their energy in walking, and their sensible, generous scheme of daily living.

HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.

When a traveller is to visit London it is wise to have plans for the hotel or boarding place made in advance. This saves much inconvenience, anxiety, and extra expense.

By selecting two or three places from the list given in this book, writing plainly what is required, and asking for an immediate reply

with full terms by the day, — or the week, — a choice can be made, after taking into consideration the location of the hotel or house. Care should be taken to select a place of sojourn that is easily reached from points of interest and the shopping district. There are admirable accommodations for getting about London, but it is pleasant not to be obliged to depend entirely upon omnibus routes, trams, and trains.

When a selection has been made in regard to a hotel or boarding-house, write at once and accept the terms, giving probable date of arrival, and saying that a day in advance of arrival a telegram will be sent stating, if possible, the hour. If one is to land at Queenstown the plans will, of course, have been made in advance; but if one is going on to Liverpool and directly to London, a telegram may be sent from Queenstown giving, practically, the hour of arrival; for time may be allowed for the customs examination and the leaving of trains from Liverpool. It will be sufficient, however, if one is going directly to London, to write that the sailing is by a certain steamship, due to arrive upon a certain date. This will give an opportunity to have rooms ready for occupancy. If one is to loiter upon the way to

London, arrange to telegraph two days in advance and state the probable hour of arrival.

On no account make any change of plans after accepting terms for the stay in London without giving a sufficient and courteous notice of such change. One may rely upon exact keeping of agreement, and this calls for similar consideration.

At the London Station on arrival claim baggage on the platform if it has gone by the same train. If it has gone in advance to the Cloak Room, claim it there. Take a four-wheeler, with baggage on top, for the hotel or boarding-house. See page 32.

LANDING IN ENGLAND.

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Lines.	*Rates.*
CUNARD.	May 1 to July 15, $80 and up. Return, August 12 to October 24, $80 and up. July 16 to April 30, $65 and up. Return, October 25 to August 11, $65 and up.
LEYLAND.	April 1 to October 31, $70 and up. Return, April 1 to October 31, $70 and up. November 1 to March 31, $55 and up. Return, November 1 to March 31, $55 and up.
WHITE STAR.	April 1 to October 31, $70 and up. Return, April 1 to October 31, $70 and up. November 1 to March 31, $55 and up. Return, November 1 to March 31, $55 and up.

NEW YORK TO BREMEN, VIA PLYMOUTH AND CHERBOURG.

Line.	*Rates.*
North German Lloyd.	April 1 to October 31, $85 and up. Return, April 1 to October 31, $85 and up. November 1 to March 31, $70 and up. Return, November 1 to March 31, $70 and up.

NEW YORK TO HAMBURG, VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND CHERBOURG.

Line.	*Rates.*
Hamburg-American.	April 1 to October 31, $80 and up. Return, April 1 to October 31, $80 and up. November 1 to March 31, $65 and up. Return, November 1 to March 31, $65 and up.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Lines.	*Rates.*
Allan.	East-bound, $70 and up. West-bound, $75 and up.
Canadian Pacific.	East-bound, $65 and up. West-bound, $65 and up.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Line.	*Rates.*
Allan.	East-bound, $40 and up. West-bound, $45 and up.

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Line.	*Rates.*
Cunard.	May 1 to July 15, $82.50 and up. Return, August 12 to October 24, $82.50 and up. July 16 to April 30, $67.50 and up. Return, October 25, to August 11, $67.50 and up.

Line.	*Rates.*
WHITE STAR.	April 1 to October 31, $90 and up. Return, April 1 to October 31, $90 and up. November 1 to March 31, $75 and up. Return, November 1 to March 31, $75 and up.

NEW YORK TO LONDON.

Line.	*Rates.*
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT.	April 1 to October 31, $80 and up. Return, April 1 to October 31, $80 and up. November 1 to March 31, $55 and up. Return, November 1 to March 31, $55 and up.

NEW YORK TO HULL.

Line.	*Rates.*
WILSON.	East-bound, $40 and up. West-bound, $40 and up.

NEW YORK TO DOVER (LONDON).

Line.	*Rates.*
RED STAR.	April 1 to October 31, $80 and up. Return, April 1 to October 31, $80 and up. November 1 to March 31, $65 and up. Return, November 1 to March 31, $65 and up.

PHILADELPHIA TO LIVERPOOL.

Line.	*Rates.*
AMERICAN.	East-bound, $42.50 and up. West-bound, $42.50 and up.

PHILADELPHIA TO LONDON (GRAVESEND) AND ANTWERP.

Line.	*Rates.*
RED STAR.	May 1 to July 18, $52.50 and up. July 19 to April 30, $45 and up.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TO LIVERPOOL.

Lines.	*Rates.*
CANADIAN PACIFIC.	East-bound, $65 and up. West-bound, $65 and up.
ALLAN.	East-bound, $55 and up. West-bound, $55 and up.

Second-Class Berths.

The low rates on some of the lines indicate that certain ships carry only one class of passengers — second-class. These ships are thoroughly comfortable, and when there is no higher class, passengers are travelling practically first-class.

Time and expense may be saved by using the second-cabin berths on the high-priced lines.

Some English Terms and American Equivalents.

Luggage	Baggage
Carriage	Car
Booking office	Ticket office
Guard	Conductor
Four-wheeler or Cab	Hack
Tram car	Street car
Electric car	Trolley car
Cloak room	Baggage room

Baggage.

A full set of labels and tags for baggage will be sent with the steamship ticket. Unless one has a great deal of baggage that will not be needed on the voyage, do not use the "Not Wanted" tags. If the baggage can go in the state-room, and is marked "Wanted," much delay is saved in landing, as the stewards take such baggage directly to the landing pier on the other side.

Some of the steamship companies furnish a label with one large letter, the initial of the passenger's name. This aids the stewards and porters at the pier, as baggage is put under initial letters in the great baggage sections on the pier, and so is easily found by the owners when the customs examination takes place.

There are Postal and Telegraph Offices on the landing-stage from which telegrams, cables, and letters may be sent to all parts of the world.

Free Baggage Allowance.

First-class passengers are allowed on English railways,
First-class, 150 lbs. free.
Third-class, 100 lbs. "

Ocean passengers are allowed between Liverpool and London,
First-class, 240 lbs. free.
Second-class, 200 lbs. "
Third-class, 120 lbs. "

Overweight charge between Liverpool and London is one and a half cents per pound, in addition to the charge for checking.

General charges for overweight: all excess in weight for distances not exceeding 50 miles, ½ cent per pound; 51 to 500 miles, 1 cent per pound; 151 to 300 miles, 1½ cents per pound; over 300 miles, 2 cents per pound.

When travellers are to make stops *en route* for London they may have their baggage delivered at their hotel or boarding place, or left at the Cloak Room of the London terminus, to be called for later. Notify all transfer officials clearly in regard to this matter.

Charge at Cloak Room for baggage left there for 48 hours, 2*d.* (4 cents); a charge of 1*d.* (2 cents) is made for each day after the 48 hours, or for any part of a day.

If passengers are to sail for return from the same port and line by which they crossed, the steamship baggage may be stored with the company, and the purser on board the steamship will give a receipt for it, or if not the purser, some official on the dock. The steamship baggage may also be stored with the company, in the same way, till such time as the pas-

sengers wish to order it transferred to some other line for the return passage.

If the return is to be from England, Ireland, or Scotland, the keys for such baggage need not be left. But if the baggage is to be forwarded to the Continent for a ship-sailing, the keys must be left with the ship company, or forwarded to the company with the request to forward baggage. When asking for the forwarding of steamship baggage, without fail send the receipt, state fully the line to which it is to go, and the name of ship, with date of sailing. Register the letter and receipt, and ask for a reply stating that the baggage has been sent forward. Then write to the Steamship Company, "Baggage Department," which is to receive the baggage, and ask them for a notification of its safe arrival. Allow time to receive both letters, so that if there is trouble or delay the baggage may be looked up. If the baggage is to arrive on the Continent inclose keys in the registered letter with receipt, if they have not been left, to forward with the first steamship company.

London Omnibus Service, Cabs, and Hansoms.

London omnibus service for passengers and baggage is as follows: Small omnibus for 6 persons inside and 1 outside,

for distances up to 3 miles, 4*s.* ($1.00); beyond 3 miles and not more than 4 miles, 5*s.* (1.25); beyond 4 miles and not more than 5 miles, 6*s.* (1.50).

Small omnibus with 2 horses, necessary when baggage is heavy, up to 3 miles, 6*s.* ($1.50); beyond 3 miles and not more than 4 miles, 7*s.* 6*d.* ($1.87); beyond 4 miles and not more than 5 miles, 9*s.* ($2.25); for every additional mile beyond 5, a charge of 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents).

Large omnibus to seat 10 inside and 4 outside, for distances up to 3 miles, 8*s.* ($2.00); beyond 3, and not more than 4 miles, 10*s.* ($2.50); beyond 4, and not more than 5 miles, 12*s.* ($3.00); for every additional mile beyond 5, there is a charge of 2*s.* (50 cents).

The charges for four-wheelers, either by distance or time, will be officially indicated by each driver.

Hansoms have the official charges printed in full view of the passengers.

Private broughams may be hired for 3*s.* (75 cents) the first hour; each following hour 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

LIVERPOOL TO LONDON.

Liverpool.

Lying on the slope of some small hills, and along the River Mersey, Liverpool is a fine and progressive city of over half a million population. While it seems a representative modern city, it dates back to the reign of the Saxon kings, and a deed that is dated 1004 called the Mersey the dividing line between the kingdom of Mercia and that of Northumbria. Henry II made it a military base of supplies in his cam-

paign and conquest of Ireland, King John gave it a municipal charter, and Henry III made it a free town.

Its remarkable advantages as a seaport have made it the second commercial city of the world; but year by year, as other English ports gain in importance, it is losing some of its prestige. It is connected by canals with Manchester, the counties of Cheshire and Stafford, and North Wales; railways connect it with every part of the kingdom; and there is a railway tunnel under the Mersey, two and a half miles long, to Birkenhead, with a double line of track. The cost of this tunnel was about $4,400,000.

It is an interesting fact that the first Atlantic steamship to enter the port of Liverpool was called the "Savannah," and it sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on May 6, 1819. The voyage took twenty-six days.

Liverpool is supplied with admirable electric car service which also connects it with the suburbs. At the Landing Stage the cars may be taken for Lime Street and the handsome group of public buildings near the Lime Street Station of the London & North Western Railway.

Opposite the station is St. George's Hall, founded June 28, 1838, the day Queen Victoria was crowned. It is an imposing building, used

for some of the courts of law, with a large hall for public meetings, and an immense concert hall with an organ that ranks among the best in the world; it has eight thousand pipes. The hall accommodates fourteen hundred persons.

In front of the Lime Street entrance are statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and near at hand a memorial of Wellington, cast from cannon captured at Waterloo. Back of St. George's Hall there is a pretty park.

Near by are the substantial and handsome buildings of the Free Public Library and Museum, — the Picton Reading Room, — and the Walker Art Gallery. The Earl of Derby gave a valuable natural history collection to the Museum. The Picton Reading Room is circular, one hundred feet in diameter; beneath it is a lecture hall in the form of an amphitheater, and the benches are cut out of the solid rock upon which the building stands.

The Art Gallery is in an imposing building that was a gift to the city by one of its aldermen who was elected Mayor in 1873, — Alderman A. B. Walker. The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Archbishop of York assisted at the ceremony; the Earl of Derby opened it to the public, Septem-

ber 6, 1877, and the day was celebrated as a public holiday, with a grand trades procession, and a banquet in the evening in St. George's Hall, at which Lord Derby presided. Alderman Walker was created a Baronet by the Queen in recognition of his generous public spirit. The collection of pictures is a notable one, and should be seen by all visitors. Several of them are historic and so have an added value. Among these are: Sir John Gilbert's "Richard II Resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke," Benjamin West's "Death of Nelson," and E. M. Ward's "Ante-Chamber at Whitehall," during the last moments of Charles II.

The original picture of the "Death of Nelson," that Daniel Maclise painted, preparatory to his great fresco in the Royal Gallery of the Houses of Parliament, is in this collection. Also Gustave Doré's "Flower Sellers"; a beautiful "Elaine," by Mrs. Sophie Anderson; "Dante's Dream," the exquisite work of D. G. Rossetti, in which Love leads Dante to the bedside of Beatrice as she lies dead, the chamber being strewn with poppies; and Lord Leighton's "Elijah in the Wilderness," a superb production. It is interesting to an American to find in the Gallery a plaster bust, and a good one, of Daniel Webster. There is a portrait

of Sir James A. Picton, one of the founders of the Free Public Library and Museum, for whom the circular Reading Room is named. He was one of the representative men of the city, and wrote, among other things, the "Memorials of Liverpool." Among the marbles is a statue, in heroic size, of Sir A. B. Walker, Baronet, who gave the Gallery to the city, by J. W. Wood. A voluntary subscription resulted in this gift to the Walker Art Gallery. The figure, of Carrara marble, stands on a pedestal of Peterhead granite. Sir Andrew is in full court dress, with his robes as Mayor added, and the chain and badge of his office.

On Water Street, not far from Prince's Dock, is the Exchange, one of the important buildings of this commercial city, and in the square in front is a statue of Lord Nelson.

Among the parks of the city Sefton is the largest, and embraces four hundred acres. All about it are pretty villas and more elaborate residences. Cars run out to this as well as to other handsome parks, and to the Botanic Gardens connected with Wavertree Park.

At Newsham Park is the "Seamen's Orphanage," for which benefit entertainments are given by passengers on all the lines sailing from Liverpool. Cars from the Lime Street Station

take visitors to the Orphanage. Over three hundred children, made orphans through the loss of their fathers at sea, and having no friends to care for them, are here provided with a good home.

The Liverpool Docks are among the great public works of the world, and have cost more than $125,000,000. The Custom House occupies the site of the first one built, which was begun in 1710, and finished in ten years. This dock was filled up in 1829.

There are wet docks that cover more than a thousand acres, with great walls of masonry and concrete bottoms; there are admirably fitted dry docks with vast quays for loading and unloading cargoes, one dock alone, the Alexandra, vast enough to accommodate more than twenty-five of the largest ships at one time. Some of the hydraulic cranes of the docks will lift a hundred tons. There are special docks for the trades in corn, wheat, cotton, coal, and timber. All matters pertaining to the docks are managed by the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board, having twenty-eight members.

Among the few notable persons who have claimed Liverpool as a birthplace were Mr. Gladstone, who was born at 62 Rodney Street,

the poetess, Mrs. Hemans, born in Duke Street, and William Roscoe, the historian.

King Edward VII laid the foundation stone of the new cathedral in Liverpool, July 19, 1904, and the estimated cost of this will be not less than $2,500,000. This promises a magnificent structure, with all that good taste can dictate and artistic development produce.

Children on English Railways.

Children under three years of age are carried free on English railways; between three and twelve years, half-fares are charged.

Landing at Liverpool for the Great Western Railway.

Steamships come to the landing-stage with passengers, and baggage is here examined. Baggage may be checked directly to London, or to any station on the line, free of charge, if there is no overweight. For a small charge baggage may be forwarded to hotel or residence in London, or chief cities on the Great Western line.

The ferry across the river to Birkenhead is taken at the landing-stage. At Birkenhead the station is connected with the ferry landing-

stage. Corridor trains, with lavatories, smoking saloons, dining and refreshment cars, are provided for all classes.

A telegram may be sent from Queenstown to the company's agent at 11 James Street, Liverpool, to reserve compartments in through cars, provided there will be four first-class tickets used, six second-class, or six third-class tickets.

RAILWAY FARES FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GREAT WESTERN.

Liverpool to London (Paddington):	
Routes 1, 2 or 3,	1st class, 29*s.* (7.25). 2d class, 20*s.* 8*d.* ($5.16). 3d class, 16*s.* 6*d.* ($4.12).
Route 4,	1st class, 37*s.* ($9.25). 2d class, 25*s.* ($6.25). 3d class 20*s.* ($5.00).
Stratford-on-Avon:	
via Hatton,	1st class, 17*s.* 6*d.* ($4.37). 2d class, 12*s.* ($3.00). 3d class, 9*s.* 6*d.* ($2.37).
Warwick,	1st class, 16*s.* 6*d.* ($4.12). 2d class, 11*s.* 6*d.* ($2.87). 3d class, 9*s.* 2*d.* ($2.29).
Worcester,	1st class, 16*s.* 8*d.* ($4.16). 2d class, 11*s.* ($2.75). 3d class, 8*s.* 10*d.* ($2.20).
Bath:	
via Severn Tunnel,	1st class, 25*s.* 3*d.* ($6.31). 2d class, 17*s.* 8*d.* ($4.41). 3d class, 14*s.* 1½*d.* ($3.53).

Salisbury,	1st class, 32*s.* ($8.00). 2d class, 22*s.* ($5.50). 3d class, 17*s.* 6*d.* ($4.37).
Winchester,	1st class, 33*s.* ($8.25). 2d class, 22*s.* ($5.50). 3d class, 17*s.* 6*d.* ($4.37).

Tickets purchased in America over the Great Western Railway between Liverpool and London are good for three months. If purchased in Liverpool good for ten days only.

The four routes to London are: —

1. The "Royal" Oxford and Shakespeare: through Chester, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Warwick, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, Reading, Slough, and Windsor.

2. The Severn Valley and Worcester: through Chester, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Worcester, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, Slough, and Windsor.

3. The Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester: through Chester, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Hereford, Ross, Gloucester, Slough, and Windsor. Or, as an alternative route from Ross to Gloucester, via Monmouth and the Wye Valley Line to Tintern and Chepstow, thence via Lydney to Gloucester.

4. The Hereford, Newport, Bristol, and Bath: through Chester, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Hereford, Abergavenny, Bristol, Bath, Slough, and Windsor.

Route No. 1.

The ferry boats between Liverpool (landing-stage) and Birkenhead cross frequently. It is only fifteen and a half miles from Liverpool to *Chester*, this rarely interesting Roman city which was the "Castra" of the 20th Legion. It has four main streets that start from a common center and run north, east, south, and west, with some fine old gates, and the curious "Rows" with their shops.

The Roman Wall is two miles in circuit, is from twelve to forty feet in height, and forms a unique promenade. It was the daughter of Alfred the Great who, in 907, restored the wall.

Electric cars at the railway station take the visitor to the center of the city, passing through City Road, Foregate Street, and through the East Gate to The Cross, which is the center of the city. It is a good plan to stay on the cars to the end of the route, turning into Bridge Street, thence into Grosvenor Road, where the old Castle will be seen on the left, and the Military Barracks on the right. Here again the Roman Wall is seen, on the right the Roodee Race Course, the Cricket and Football Grounds, and when the bridge over the River

Dee is crossed there is a view of a bit of Eaton Park (at the Overleigh Lodge entrance), and on to the town of Saltney, a suburb of Chester. This gives a very good idea of the city. Return to the East Gate and ascend the steps to the wall. Walk to Phœnix Tower, also called King Charles's Tower, passing the Cathedral.

The Phœnix Tower at the northeast angle of the wall is the point from which Charles I and his officers watched the battle of Rowton Moor, when his troops were defeated by the parliamentary forces. While the battle began on the Moor about three miles away, the royal troops were forced back nearly to the site of the present railway station.

A sufficient idea of the walls will be obtained by this walk, and returning to the East Gate and Eastgate Street, a turning to the right brings one to the Cathedral, built of red sandstone and dating from the fourteenth century. Through a period of three hundred years the building progressed in construction, and each period of architecture may be noted, the whole effect being most harmonious. The interior is beautiful, with a Gothic stone screen separating the nave from the choir; choir stalls with delicate canopies and pinnacles; a Bishop's Throne; and a cloister that is one of the most beautiful

in England. Next to the Cathedral is the King's School.

Continuing by the little street that takes a turn by the Cathedral, the visitor will come into Northgate Street, and turning to the left, passing the Town Hall and Market, will reach again The Cross and the "Rows." These offer the chief attraction in Chester, and nowhere else in the world will they be found just as they are here. There are various theories about the singular arrangement of the Rows. One is that they were of Roman construction; another that they were planned to protect the people from the Welshmen, the open arcade offering convenient space to fight the horsemen; still another, and probably the true one, is that the streets had to be lowered in the thirteenth century. When this was done, and the stone was cut away in front of the buildings, it left the cellars exposed; these were turned into shops, the original shops were left above, and steps at street ends led to the second story. They are certainly attractive for a promenade, and one never wearies of rambling through them.

From The Cross one should stroll into Westgate Street (a continuation of Eastgate Street) and see some of the quaint old half-timbered houses. On the left is "God's Providence

House," and there is Quellyn Roberts & Co.'s Old Crypt, Bishop Lloyd's Palace, the Yacht Inn, and Custom House Inn.

Bridge Street, south of The Cross, has a Roman Bath at the left, in a shop between the Rows and St. Michael's Church. On the right, near the corner, is a shop that has an ancient crypt; out of Bridge Street runs Lower Bridge Street, and on the right are some fine old inns — the "Falcon," the "Old King's Head," and the "Bear and Billet."

In Grosvenor Street is the grand old Castle, now a Military Depot, Assize and County Courts, County Council offices, and in the court-yard is the Jubilee Memorial of Queen Victoria.

Outside the city wall, near East Gate, is St. John's Street, with the Post Office, Free Library, and News Room, and on the left is Little St. John Street, that brings one to St. John's Church and ruins. This church was built just after the Romans left England, by Ethelred, 674–704. It has suffered by the falling of its towers, and only the nave remains to be used. There was once an old house that stood among the ruins of St. John's, at the eastern section, and in this house Thomas De Quincey once lived for a long time. It was De Quincey who wrote the famous work, "The Confessions of an

Opium Eater." Adjoining St. John's churchyard is Grosvenor Park, given to the city by the Duke of Westminster.

A very pleasant visit may be made from Chester to *Eaton Hall*, either by boat on the River Dee or by carriage. This estate of the Duke of Westminster is one of the finest in England, and in the summer the state apartments and gardens may be visited. The group of statuary in the courtyard, of a rearing horse held by a groom, is the work of Sir J. E. Boehm, R. A., and he also made a recumbent figure of the first Duchess of Westminster that is in the Chapel. In the clock tower there are twenty-eight bells that play twenty-one selections and are very musical. The central hall has pieces of statuary and fine paintings, most of them representing historic events. There is a great picture in the salon, giving in panoramic effect the procession of Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims."

The gardens are very fine, with conservatories and a pretty tea house. The charge of 1*s.* (25 cents) to visit the apartments, and 6*d.* (12 cents) to see the gardens, amounts to a goodly sum in a year, and this is used entirely for local charities, such as the Chester Infirmary and the Rhyl Convalescent Home.

Seven miles from Chester, and reached either by train or carriage, is *Hawarden Castle*, the home of the late Mr. Gladstone. This now belongs to his grandson. It is an imposing residence, set in the midst of lovely gardens. Emma Hart, who became later in life Lady Hamilton, was born in the town of Hawarden of very humble family. She had a great influence on the life of Lord Nelson, and he left an unfinished letter to her in his cabin, when he was killed at the battle of Trafalgar.

Automobile Trips.

Visitors at Chester who might like to make some auto trips about this charming section of country will find excellent machines for hire by application to J. A. Lawton & Co., Northgate Street.

The "Lawton" body on a "Mercedes" or a "Panhard" Chassis is one of the best cars in the world. Chauffeurs of excellent standing, careful drivers, competent mechanics, and experienced travellers are provided. Prices for hire are as follows: —

For three hours	£2 2*s.*	($10.50)
" half a day	£3 3*s.*	($15.75)
" full day (10 hours)	£5 5*s.*	($26.25)
" week	£28	($140.00)
" month	£85	($425.00)

There is a circular trip to be made from Chester that is delightful. Take train for Wrexham, about 25 minutes. At Wrexham

take motor car for Aldford, 1 hour. At Aldford, by kind permission of the Duke of Westminster, walk to Iron Bridge. Take steamer at Iron Bridge for Chester. Tickets, third-class rail, motor cars, and steamers, 2*s*. (50 cents).

The old Church at *Wrexham*, with its tower of beautiful stone work, is one of the notable points that visitors should not neglect. Americans, particularly, have a deep interest in Wrexham Church. Its northern porch was restored a few years ago by graduates of Yale College to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of that college. A record on a tablet explains the interest in this work, — "In recognition of the bounty of the Honorable Elihu Yale, a former resident of this Parish." In the churchyard this son of one of the Pilgrim Fathers, for whom Yale College was named, lies buried. His virtues are thus described: —

"Born in America, in Europe bred, in Africa travelled, in Asia wed,
Where long he lived and thrived, in London dead.
Much good, some ill, he did, so hope all's even,
And that his soul through mercy 's gone to heaven."

In the church are some tombs and monuments demanding more than a passing notice. There

is a fourteenth century effigy by Roubiliac, of a Bishop Bellot, a monument to Mary Myddleton, one of the Myddleton family of such signal service to London in supplying the city with water. It was James I who created Sir Hugh Myddleton a Baronet. At the west end of the church is this curious epitaph: —

"Here lies interr'd beneath the's stones
Ye beard, ye flesh, and eke ye bones
of Wrexham's Clerk, old Daniel Jones, 1688."

In the churchyard are two curious inscriptions on tombstones. One reads thus: —

"Here lies five babes and children dear,
Three at Oswestry, and two are here."

Another one in brief form states: —

"Here lies Jane Shore,
I say no more,
Who was alive
In sixty-five."

Wrexham Church is dedicated to St. Giles. The bells in the tower are particularly fine, and Beaumont and Fletcher wrote of them. When Bishop Heber composed his well-known hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," he was visiting Dean Shipley at the old vicarage that no longer exists. He married Amelia, the

daughter of Dr. Shipley. It has often been suggested that the music of the Wrexham peal of bells gave him special inspiration in writing this beautiful hymn. Reginald Heber was an Oxford man, and his prize poem of "Palestine" is counted one of the best ever produced at the University. He died from the effect of the climate and excessive work in India in 1826, where he was Bishop of Calcutta. His hymns are among the most beautiful in use in our churches. The best known are, "By cool Siloam's shady rill," "God that madest earth and heaven," "The Son of God goes forth to war," and "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty."

Wrexham is a market town and interesting fairs are held here. One that occurs in March lasts for two weeks, and traders come from all the region about to assist upon this occasion. In the neighborhood are some fine old residences. In one of these, "Acton Hall," the notable Judge Jeffreys was born; at Erdding Hall, the home of the Yorkes, there are preserved many rare Welsh manuscripts, and it was here that "The Royal Tribes of Wales" was written, one of the valuable books that holds its place in history.

Wales had "Seven Wonders," of which the

tower of Wrexham Church was one. The other six "wonders" were: St. Winefred's Well, Snowdon Mountain, Overton Churchyard with its picturesque scenery, the peal of twelve bells in Gresford Church tower, the Bridge at Llangollen, and the Pistyll Rhaiadr Waterfall.

Shrewsbury. — This is the next important place on the route, and is one of the most ancient towns that lies on the border of Wales. Its streets are narrow and quaintly named, and it has some famous old timbered houses. The Britons built it, then the Saxons occupied it, and the Normans followed, coming with William the Conqueror. The Normans built the Castle to defend the land side, for the river Severn flows around three sides of the promontory upon which the town is built. Portions of the original Castle, notably the walls and keep, are still preserved. During Elizabeth's reign the Market House was built. There is a statue of Richard of York in the market.

The Town Hall occupies the site of the old Booth Hall built in the time of Edward II. Among some valuable portraits in this Town Hall is one of brave Admiral Benbow, who was born in Shrewsbury. His name is honored in England. As master of a frigate, back in the seventeenth century, he was attacked by the

Moors, and so bravely defended and saved his ship that James II gave him a position in the Royal Navy. He distinguished himself in the West Indies, and died of wounds in Jamaica.

The Grammar School should be visited, for it was founded by Edward VI, and has had many notable pupils, among whom was Sir Philip Sidney, and his intimate friend Fulke Greville, who was Lord Brooke, of Elizabeth's Court. Lord Brooke's father was Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp Court, in Warwickshire. It was James I who gave him the grant of Warwick Castle, and he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord of the Bedchamber. His death was a tragedy, as he was murdered by one of his servants, who then stabbed himself. The school buildings are used as a Museum and Free Library, and are near the railway station of the Great Western Railway.

The Church of the Holy Cross has remains of the Abbey church that was part of the Benedictine Monastery, founded by Roger de Montgomery in 1083.

St. Mary's Church, founded in the tenth century, has interesting architectural points. The base of the tower and nave and doorways are Norman; the transept is Early English; and the aisles are of the fifteenth century.

There are some remains — notably the bishop's chancel — of an old church of St. Chad, which once occupied the site of a palace of the Princes of Powis. Powis was the old British name for the eastern part of Wales. This church was ruined in 1788, when the tower fell. The present St. Chad's Church is on another site. The monument to Lord Clive in the Market Place recalls the fact that the family castle in Wales is called "Powis Castle."

The title of Earl of Shrewsbury goes back to the time of William and the Norman Conquest, when Roger de Montgomery built his castle on the site of the Saxon fortress. Edward I made Shrewsbury the seat of his government, and brought here the Court of Exchequer and the King's Bench; it was also here that during a parliament in 1398 Richard II assumed the title of Earl of Chester.

The street names recall much of early days, for there is Abbey Foregate, Castle Foregate, Dogpole, Mardol, Wyle Cop, and Pride Hill. The Quarry is the recreation ground and has a splendid avenue of lime trees.

Shakespeare, in his "Henry IV," describes the battle of Shrewsbury, the battle-field being only four miles distant from the town. In the

terrible slaughter, Hotspur, the son of the Earl of Northumberland, was killed. Falstaff speaks of the time by "Shrewsbury Clock."

Birmingham. — This city is halfway between Liverpool and London, the entire distance being 229 miles. It is one of the chief commercial cities of the United Kingdom, and every sort of hardware is manufactured here. Iron, steel, brass, gold, silver, and papier-maché are wrought into useful and ornamental articles, from guns and swords to jewelry, buttons, and pins. In spite of its bustle, its absolute up-to-date methods, and its dense clouds of smoke that tell of its industries, Birmingham has its age, as all England has. It was a Roman station, and in the days of the ancient Britons they came here to buy knives and arms. Cromwell's army got more than fifteen thousand swords at Birmingham, and it is said that at the time of the French wars, from 1798 to 1815, a gun was produced here every minute.

The public buildings are handsome, and the Town Hall, at the top of New Street, modelled after a Grecian temple, stands out with fine effect. The main hall seats 2,265 persons, but at many of the political meetings, when the seats are taken out, 5,000 people can be easily accommodated. This city has particularly

good schools and colleges, many libraries and reading-rooms, art collections, and museums, and some beautiful parks.

Warwick. — As we approach Warwick let us for a moment review its history. Its name comes from Waering-wick, the "Town on the Mound," for it is built on rising ground, above the Avon. Founded by the early Britons, destroyed by the Picts, made a Roman station, and after the evacuation of the Romans again coming under the British kings, it has had its varied fortunes. The first Earl of Warwick was one of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. Destroyed by the Saxons, it was the King of Mercia who rebuilt the town. Before the Norman Conquest the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, ruled, — a hero reported to be nine feet in height, and one who performed remarkable deeds of valor. His armor is shown at the Castle, and Guy's Cliff is one of the chief objects of interest pointed out to a visitor, for it was here that he ended his days, retired from the world and its strife.

In its history after the Conquest the Beauchamp family became the rulers, and the fifth Earl, Richard, was one of the most illustrious knights in Europe. His son died without leaving heirs, and the title was conferred on Richard

Neville, Earl of Salisbury, who is called in history the "King Maker." He was the last of the great barons to defy the power of the Crown, and when he was killed at the battle of Barnet, a factor for the rights and privileges of the English people was lost. He held splendid court, keeping more than thirty thousand retainers in his castles and manors at Salisbury and Warwick. His two daughters married George, Duke of Clarence, and Edward, Prince of Wales, who was the son of Henry VI. Edward was killed by Richard of Gloucester, who married his widow; Clarence was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine.

Henry VIII revived the title and gave it to John Dudley, but when "the good Earl," Ambrose Dudley, died, it again became extinct. This Dudley was the brother of the owner of Kenilworth, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth. The Dudleys were descended from Margaret, the eldest daughter of Richard of Beauchamp. In 1605 Sir Fulke Greville came into possession of the title and castle and was created Baron Brooke. He was descended from Elizabeth, the second daughter of Richard of Beauchamp. It was Francis Greville who, in 1746, was created Earl Brooke.

One of the first places to visit in Warwick is the Leicester Hospital, founded by the Earl of Leicester for twelve men who had suffered in the Queen's service, or under the patronage of the House of Leicester. The revenue to support it comes from certain properties, and there is a Master, with a salary of $2,000 a year, who conducts the business of the hospital and is in charge of the inmates, each one of whom has a grant of $400 a year. The Master has a residence, and each of the brothers has a separate apartment with a bed-chamber, sitting-room, and pantry. There is a common kitchen, and a cook and housekeeper are provided. The brothers must wear, when they go into town, a gown of blue cloth with a ragged staff embroidered on the left sleeve. The badge they wear is of silver, and these are all the originals with one exception, as many years ago one of these was stolen. All about the buildings are to be seen the bear and ragged staff, which formed the Leicester crest.

In the kitchen is a black oak cabinet from Kenilworth Castle, the chair occupied by King James I when he was the guest of Sir Fulke Greville, part of a curtain from Cumnor Hall said to have been worked by Amy Robsart, a fragment of Lord Leicester's will, signed "R.

Leycestere," the execution sword of the King of Dahomey, and some fine old tankards.

Warwick Castle is a magnificent group of buildings, kept in perfect condition in the midst of its superb grounds, and splendid hospitality marks this period of its occupation.

There is Guy's Tower, Cæsar's Tower, that dates from the time of the first Thomas of Beauchamp, a gate house, a portcullis, a vast inner court, and the portion that is the family mansion, part of which dates from the earliest period, the year 915, the time of the daughter of Alfred the Great. In the Great Hall is a collection of rare arms and armor, once used by historic personages; the Red Drawing-Room has many famous paintings of the old masters and some beautiful cabinets; the Cedar Drawing-Room has panels of the wood which are elaborately carved, and has also many pictures, particularly a Van Dyck collection; and the Green Drawing-Room is magnificent in all its appointments. The State Bed-Chamber and Boudoir have notable pictures, and from the windows are matchless views. The furniture once belonged to Queen Anne, and was the gift of George III to the second Earl of Warwick. The Great Dining-Room is gorgeous with carving and gilding; the Library bookshelves

are divided by Renaissance pilasters; and there is a Shakespeare Room, with valuable collections.

The private apartments are not open to visitors, but they are charmingly appointed and are filled with valuable pictures, many of which are modern. There is the greatest courtesy shown visitors, and one feels that a privilege has been enjoyed in a ramble about this splendid castle that is so entirely just what a castle should be.

After the castle the old church of St. Mary must be visited. In an alabaster niche on the south side, below the organ, is a bust of Walter Savage Landor, who was born in Warwick, at East Gate House, January 30, 1775. Among his best literary works are his "Imaginary Conversations." He died in Florence and is buried in the Protestant Cemetery there. The main object in visiting the church is to see the Beauchamp Chapel, the entrance to which is from a corridor from the south side of the choir. Here are the elaborate tombs of the family, the first earl, Thomas of Beauchamp, and his countess, Katherine, daughter of the Earl of March. In the chapel are also the tombs of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and his countess; of Ambrose Dudley, "the Good Earl"; and of

the young son of Leicester, who died when about four years of age.

In what was once the Chapter House is the tomb of Fulke Greville, the first Lord Brooke, which bears the inscription that he was the servant of Queen Elizabeth, the councilor of King James, and the friend of Sir Philip Sidney. It was in his bed-chamber at Brooke House that he was killed by one of his servants. The house occupied the site of the present Brooke Street, Holborn, in London.

A tram car takes the visitor from Warwick to the beautiful town of Leamington Spa, over a very attractive route of only two miles. One may easily go to Leamington after dinner to enjoy the gayety of this resort.

At *Leamington* the chief attraction is the Royal Pump Room and Baths, which are built over a mineral spring discovered in 1808. This is the rendezvous for those who come to the town for the waters. There is a swimming bath, a reclining bath, a deep immersion bath with a lift-crane and chair for the use of invalids unable to walk, needle baths, vapor and shower baths. There is also a perfectly appointed turkish bath. Leamington Spa is the resort of persons suffering with tubercular troubles and those with gout.

Opposite the Pump Room are the Jephson Gardens, occupying some twenty acres and beautifully arranged. The gardens are named for Dr. Jephson, who made the town famous through his treatment of patients with the mineral waters. The Parade contains very attractive shops, the hotels are numerous and fine, there are social clubs, assembly rooms, a college, a theater, and everything, in fact, that goes to make up a fashionable and popular resort.

Ruskin was very fond of Leamington and the Chalybeate Spring, and once expressed his satisfaction in the result of drinking the waters: "My health is in my own hands. I have gone back to brown potatoes and cherry pie." Among the writers who mention Leamington and its attractions are Dickens in "Dombey and Son," and Thackeray in "The Fatal Boots." A coach runs from Warwick to Stratford-on-Avon and to Shottery, taking the route by "Charlecote" on the way over and returning by another road, thus giving a most charming glimpse of rural England.

It was Sir Thomas Lucy, the owner of "Charlecote," who prosecuted young William Shakespeare for stealing deer in Charlecote Park. Bitterly resenting this, Shakespeare

wrote a far from polite poem and fastened it on one of the entrance gates to the park. In a rage, Sir Thomas made it so hot for him that he was obliged to leave Stratford, and so went up to London and began his literary career. He did not forget Sir Thomas, however, for he still lives in the "Merry Wives of Windsor" as "Justice Shallow." The same Lucy family owns Charlecote, the fine old mansion of Queen Elizabeth's time. Long avenues of English oaks and splendid sweeping elms lie across the park, and flowers and shrubs adorn the great court-yard.

Stratford-on-Avon. — This quiet old Warwickshire town is the "Mecca" for all the world that recognizes and appreciates the genius of Shakespeare.

The house where the poet was born is in Henley Street. It is a quaint, half-timbered building which has, of course, been much changed since the years when it was owned and occupied by William's father. At the time of John Shakespeare's death the property was sold, and during the changes in its ownership it once served as a butcher shop, and later as a public house, or inn. Relic hunters preyed upon it for years, and our enterprising Mr. Barnum was nearly successful in buying it, to

transport it to America. A public subscription organized by a committee of appreciative gentlemen secured the property, and it is managed, together with the Memorial and its theater, library, and collection of pictures, by a Board of Trustees. All entrance fees are used for keeping the Shakespeare sites in perfect condition. The first room we enter in the Shakespeare house is where the butcher shop was, and beyond is the kitchen. A narrow stair-way brings one to the small, low room where the poet was born. The walls and windows are covered with the autographs of visitors and there is a visitors' book also. Among those who have left the tribute of their names are Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Washington Irving, George IV, William IV, the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Wellington, Tom Moore, Mrs. Hemans, Jane Porter (the novelist), Charles Dickens, and the famous actors, Charles and Edmund Kean. Coming downstairs again, a visit should be paid the Museum that opens out of the first room. It contains many articles and documents relating to the poet's life: a chair used by him as a boy; the desk he used at the Grammar School, and upon which he employed his pocket knife freely; the jug from which David Garrick, the great actor,

drank wine at the Shakespeare Jubilee in 1758; a gold signet ring of Shakespeare's with his initials arranged within a true-lover's knot; and the only letter addressed to the poet that is to be found — one in which he is asked for a loan of thirty pounds. In the garden connected with the house the flowers mentioned in Shakespeare's plays are cultivated. It is a short walk to the Grammar School which Shakespeare attended, and near this is the site of the house where he died, April 23, 1616. He bought the property in 1597, and after his death it went to his daughter and granddaughter. When they died Sir Edward Walker bought it, and his daughter married into the Clopton family, which held the place for several years. A Rev. Edward Gastrell bought it in 1753, but on account of a high tax valuation put upon it, and bothered, as he said, by a constant train of visitors, he had the house razed to the ground. He also chopped down a mulberry tree that Shakespeare had himself planted.

Beyond the Grammar School is the old Church of the Holy Trinity in which Shakespeare is buried. An avenue of lime trees that form an arch overhead leads through the church-yard to the entrance of the church,

where a ticket is necessary if one goes merely to see the grave in the chancel, although visitors are not allowed inside the chancel-rail. A flat stone covers all that is mortal of "gentle Master Shakespeare," as Ben Jonson called him, and upon this stone is inscribed: —

> "Good friends, for Jesus' sake forbear
> To dig the dust inclosed here.
> Blessed be he that spares these stones,
> And curst be he that moves my bones."

Shakespeare is supposed to have written this inscription himself, and there seems to be no disposition to risk the effect of his curse. In the chancel are also buried his wife and his daughter Susanne, and near the altar lies the body of John Combe, an intimate friend of the poet.

At the left of the chancel, in the wall, is Shakespeare's Monument, representing him as writing, his hands upon a cushion; a tablet bearing his coat of arms; the figure of two of his children; and below, in both Latin and English, a tribute to the great genius of the poet.

The half-length figure of Shakespeare was originally painted to resemble him, and the eyes were hazel, the hair and beard auburn, the

doublet scarlet, and the gown, which was sleeveless, was black. Malone, one of the editors of Shakespeare, asked permission to take a cast of the figure. He injured it so badly that he was allowed to paint it all white. In this connection a very indignant traveller once wrote in the visitors' book: —

"Stranger, to whom this monument is shown,
Invoke the poet's curse upon Malone,
Whose meddling zeal his barbarous taste betrays,
And daubs his tombstone as he mars his plays."

One may see in the church the record of Shakespeare's baptism.

It is a short mile to the village of *Shottery*, where Shakespeare went to woo Ann Hathaway. The cottage is set in a small garden, planted with sweet, old-fashioned flowers. It is a narrow, low building with a thick thatch roof, and in the kitchen is the same old fire-place, and the settle where he sat when he came to pay court to his sweetheart. The house is full of old treasures that have belonged to the Hathaway family, — china, pewter, carved furniture, and some linen marked with the name.

Near the Avon River is the Shakespeare Memorial Building; in one of the side streets is the pretty home of Marie Corelli, the novel-

ist; and on High Street is the John Harvard House, now taken as a museum. The house dates from 1596, and was built by an alderman named Thomas Rogers, whose daughter Catherine was married to John Harvard of Southwark. Their son, born in Southwark in 1607, was graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and became the Rev. John Harvard, who came to New England in 1637. When he died, the next year, he left his library, and nearly $4,000 to a college about to be founded. This college was named for him, and is now Harvard University, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Not far from the house in Henley Street is the Memorial Fountain and four-dial Clock Tower that was presented to the town by Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, on July 9, 1887.

To complete a visit in Stratford one must stop at the Red Horse Hotel and see the Washington Irving Room, with the many souvenirs of this delightful writer, and the various interesting literary bits that are preserved in this room. The chair that Irving likened to a throne and the poker that could serve as a scepter are carefully guarded here, and they recall the graceful tribute he paid to this English inn.

Among the many thoughts that visitors at Stratford have put into words this beautiful tribute by Sarah B. Wister is notable: —

"A little old-world town, where the bust of Shakespeare looks down upon you from every coigne of vantage. Mysterious being, who sprang from impenetrable obscurity in that quiet village, to light the beacon of an immortal flame, and sink back into the uncertain shades of his native place until he rests definitely in the beautiful parish church, so still among its trees, with the Avon laving the wall-of the church-yard."

Warwick is a convenient point from which to drive to *Kenilworth*, which is only five miles distant. The town has one long street, and the Castle is the one attraction. Tradition says that the original fortress dated from the time of King Arthur, but the present structure dates from the reign of Henry I, and Cæsar's Tower is the portion that remains. Henry II used it as a prison: Henry III gave it to Simon de Montfort who married Henry's sister; after the battle of Evesham the barons took refuge there; it suffered during the Wars of the Roses, but Henry VIII put it in repair again. Under Elizabeth's reign it became a splendid Castle, for she gave it to her favorite, Dudley, the Earl of Leicester. He spent more than $300,000 upon it. In Cromwell's time it was reduced to ruins, as it is to-day, but nothing

could be more picturesque than the broken walls overhung with ivy and shrubs. The Gate House escaped destruction. In 1573 the Earl, Robert Dudley, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth. In the series of entertainments arranged for her he is said to have expended $5,000 a day, and she remained seventeen days. Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth" is one of the most important of all his works. After the Restoration the Castle was granted to the Hydes, and it descended through them to the Earl of Clarendon, who is the present owner.

Oxford. — The hold that this seat of classic learning has upon the imagination is not lessened upon visiting here. There is a stateliness and repose about the several buildings which, added to their beauty, fills one with a singular feeling of veneration.

It is claimed that the University dates from the time of Alfred the Great, and that even before that period it was a seat of learning. The Danes, however, destroyed all buildings of that early time. After the Conquest there were important monasteries founded here, and in one of them Henry I was educated.

There are twenty colleges, and six halls where students may reside.

It was Cardinal Wolsey — the same who

charged Cromwell to "fling away ambition," — who founded Christ Church College, and it was not finished at his death. When kings and queens of England visit Oxford they always go to Christ Church, and there are proud records of the days when Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I honored the city. Sir Thomas More and Gladstone belonged to Christ Church College. The bell of this college is called "Great Tom, the Door-Closer of Oxford." It hangs in the belfry and is the second largest bell in England, weighing nearly eight tons. At 9.05 each evening it is tolled one hundred and one times, and this is the signal for closing all the college gates. The number of strokes represent the number of students who rank at Christ Church, as the fellows at other colleges. The Christ Church "Meadow" is laid out with many walks and is a favorite rendezvous, for it is bordered by the rivers Cherwell and Isis, and there are many boats that come and go and add to the attractiveness of the spot.

A visit must be paid Magdalen College, named for Mary Magdalen. This is always called "Maudlin," for the reason, it is said, that the painters always represent the Magdalen with a forlorn, sentimental face and eyes

swollen with weeping. Magdalen College was founded by a Bishop of Winchester in 1456, with a president, forty fellows, and thirty scholars, with chaplains and a full choir. The buildings are beautiful and in harmony with all the surroundings of cloistered courts, level stretches of lawn, grand old trees, the Deer Park, and the Cherwell meadows. Passing through the college courts and buildings, the visitor must take a stroll in "Addison's Walk" on the bank of the Cherwell. This water walk and the grove near it Pope called "Maudlin's learned Grove." While at Magdalen College it was Addison's favorite retreat, and he found a deep charm in the quiet, restful beauty of this walk. Cardinal Wolsey was graduated at Magdalen, as was also the eldest son of James I, Henry, Prince of Wales, who was only twelve years of age when he took his degree. Gibbon, the historian, was a graduate of Magdalen and so was Bishop Latimer. On the site of this college there was once an old hospital, and St. John the Baptist was its patron saint. In the first court there is a queer stone pulpit, where for more than four hundred years a sermon was preached upon the festival day of St. John, and the court was set about with green boughs, to simulate the wilderness where

St. John preached. The sermon is still preached, but in the chapel.

In the fine old tower connected with the college there is a peal of ten bells, and before the Reformation in England, on the morning of May Day, very early, a mass was said on top of this tower for the repose of the soul of Henry VII, for the reason that he once honored the college with a visit. A hymn is now sung here each May Day at 5 A. M., by the choir as part of the old custom.

New College Chapel claims a visit for a sight of its superb windows and its screen. The west window was designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the windows on the south side are Flemish.

Near New College is the Sheldonian Theater, the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The founder was Archbishop Sheldon. In this theater there is an annual exercise called the "Commemoration of Benefactors." All recitations of prize compositions take place here, and this is where degrees are conferred upon distinguished persons. Among those so honored have been Alexander, Czar of Russia, and also Nicholas, and the great Austrian, Prince Metternich.

The library of the University is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, who lies

buried in the chapel of Merton College. It was Sir Thomas Bodley who obtained a grant that entitled this library to receive a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall. All members of the University may study here, but no books may be taken out. Literary people from any part of the world may consult the books in the library if they are properly endorsed.

Balliol College was founded in 1282 by the wife of Sir John Balliol, the father of John Balliol, King of Scotland. Robert Southey was a Balliol man, and so was John Evelyn, who left us his amusing and valuable "Diary."

Each college has its individual history, and months could be spent in Oxford with pleasure and profit. University College had Bishop Ridley among its students; Merton had Duns Scotus, Massinger, and Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian Library; Oriel claimed Sir Walter Raleigh; General Oglethorpe, the founder of the State of Georgia, was a Corpus Christi man; Jeremy Taylor was at All-Souls; Bishop Heber, and Fox who wrote the "Book of Martyrs," belonged to Brasenose; Samuel Johnson began at Pembroke, but had to leave before he took his degree on account of poverty. It was Trinity College, Dublin, that gave him his first honorary degree, and soon after Oxford also

conferred one upon him. Lincoln College was for nine years the abode of John Wesley; at All-Souls College the poet Young, Blackstone the judge, and the later Premier of England, Lord Salisbury, were graduated; Trinity College claimed Cardinal Newman; Keble is the youngest of the Oxford Colleges. It was founded in memory of the Rev. John Keble, who died in 1866, and whose influence had been particularly strong along the lines of plain yet high living, closely following the careful Christian training of the English Church. In Keble College Chapel is the famous "Light of the World" by Hunt.

At the Ashmolean Museum are preserved the jewels of King Alfred, the lantern of Guy Fawkes, and the sword that was given to Henry VIII as "Defender of the Faith."

Oxford has a sort of Memorial Cross called the Martyrs' Monument. This recalls the terrible burning at the stake at the time of the Reformation, of Bishops Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley. There is a well preserved old inn, the Mitre, that deserves a visit and there are very alluring old book, print, and souvenir shops.

It is convenient to drive from Oxford to *Blenheim Castle*, which was a gift from the nation in the reign of Queen Anne to the great

Duke of Marlborough in recognition of his military genius. The park covers twenty-seven hundred acres, has some superb gardens, and a column one hundred and thirty feet high that commemorates the different battles won by Marlborough. The Castle has a library of nearly nineteen thousand volumes, and some rare old tapestries and painted ceilings. The representatives of the old duke hold the estate from the Crown on the condition that each year, on August 2, a flag shall be presented to the reigning monarch.

Reading. — An old Saxon town that once had an abbey, founded by Henry I in 1125, to expiate the sin of putting out the eyes of his brother. Thence through Slough Junction to London (Paddington). From Slough there is a short branch line to Windsor (see page 183).

Route No. 2.

The outline for seeing Chester, Shrewsbury, Stratford-on-Avon, and Oxford is given in Route No. 1. *Worcester*, page 170.

Route No. 3.

Chester and Shrewsbury are outlined in Route No. 1. *Ludlow* has part of an old castle,

built by one of the knights of William the Conqueror, who was made the chief defender of the Welsh border. Henry VII held court here, and his son Arthur was here married to Katherine of Aragon. After his death she was given in marriage to Henry VIII.

Hereford, page 173; *Ross*, page 179; *Gloucester*, pages 107–179. Thence to London, *via* Slough.

Monmouth. — The Castle is of Saxon date, and Henry IV held court here. In this castle Henry V (Prince Hal) was born. The room where his birth took place may be visited. Note the castle walls, which are in many places ten feet thick. While in Monmouth pay a visit to Troy House, only about a mile distant. It is the property of the Duke of Beaufort, and preserved there is the cradle used for Henry V and the armor that he wore in the famous battle of Agincourt.

Tintern, page 180; *Chepstow*, page 180; *Lydney*, page 180; *Gloucester*, pages 107–179.

Route No. 4.

Chester and Shrewsbury outlined in Route No. 1; Ludlow in Route No. 3; *Hereford*, page 173; *Abergavenny*, page 173; *Bristol*, page 127; *Bath*, page 176; and on to London, *via* Slough.

Landing at Liverpool for the London & North Western Railway.

Passengers who are to travel by the London & North Western Railway, and who are crossing by the Cunard or the White Star Lines, may have their baggage checked in New York at residence, hotel, or station, by the following charges: —

New York, residence, hotel, or station, to London, each piece	$0.50
New York, Cunard or White Star dock, to London	.15
New York, residence, hotel, or station, to other points	.75
New York, Cunard or White Star dock, to other points	.25

These charges include delivery at destination within the usual limits.

London baggage must have the label of the steamship company and be marked for London.

Special express vestibuled trains leave the Riverside Station (adjoining the landing-stage at Liverpool) for London upon arrival of transatlantic steamers. Only a journey of four hours. Dining cars attached to the train. If it is necessary to take a night train, first-class sleeping cars are run in addition to regular cars. Extra fare 5*s.* ($1.25).

If there is no special express train from the Riverside Station, passengers for London, with

their baggage, are transferred by omnibus, free of charge, to the London & North Western Station at Lime Street, where express trains for London leave frequently.

Travellers who have not purchased tickets in the United States may obtain them at the office of the company on the landing-stage or on the Riverside Station platform. Tickets purchased in the United States are good between Liverpool and London for three months; if purchased in Liverpool they are only good for ten days. The journey may be broken at any station *en route* with either tickets.

Tickets, Liverpool to London (Euston): —
1st class, 29*s.* ($7.25).
2d class, 20*s.* 8*d.* ($5.16).
3d class, 16*s.* 6*d.* ($4.12).

The direct route is *via* Crewe, Stafford, and Rugby.

Passengers may travel over optional sections: —

Between Liverpool and Stafford: *via* Runcorn, Chester, and Crewe. *Via* Birkenhead, Chester, and Crewe. *Via* Manchester, Stockport, and Crewe.

Between Stafford and Rugby: *via* Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington. *Via* Nuneaton, Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, and Leamington.

Between Rugby and London (Euston): *via* Northampton and Bletchley. *Via* Bletchley, Oxford, and Cambridge, by paying for this special ticket:

1st class, 33*s.* 6*d.* ($8.37).
2d class, 23*s.* 8*d.* ($5.91).
3d class, 19*s.* ($4.75).

A telegram from Queenstown to the superintendent, Lime Street Station, Liverpool, will hold in reserve a first-class compartment for four passengers, a second-class compartment for five passengers, or a third-class compartment for six passengers.

Private parlor cars with lavatory may be engaged, and family cars with saloon, lavatory, and compartments for servants for not less than four first-class and four third-class tickets.

Royal Suite saloon cars, when not retained for use in the Royal train, may be reserved between Liverpool and London on a minimum payment of the full first-class fares.

Dining Cars and Luncheon Baskets.

Meals served *en route* over London & North Western Railway dining cars are as follows:—

Breakfast, 1st class, 3*s.* (75 cents); 2d and 3d class, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

Luncheon, all classes, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

Tea, all classes, 6*d.* (12 cents).

Dinner (*table d'hôte*): 1st class, 3*s.* 6*d.* (87 cents); 2d and 3d class, 3*s.* (75 cents).

Luncheon baskets, with beer or wine, 3*s.* (75 cents); without beer or wine, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents). These baskets may be ordered through the train-guard at any of the chief stations.

Direct Route.

It is only a journey of four and a half hours between Liverpool and London by express, over

the direct route. The first important place at which a stop is made is at *Crewe*, a railway center, where there are manufactured supplies of every sort that pertain to railways in iron and steel. The seat of Lord Crewe, Crewe Hall, indicates the reason of the name. It is largely made up of a population engaged in the demands of railways, and it has excellent schools, institutes, and libraries.

Stafford. — One hundred and thirty-two miles from London is the seat of Lord Stafford, and part of his castle was built by the daughter of Alfred the Great. Boots and shoes are manufactured here in great quantities. There are iron works, blast furnaces, and industries in mineral products.

Rugby. — The Grammar School, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Lawrence Sheriff, has made this town famous. He was a merchant-grocer and a good servant to Queen Elizabeth. Rugby was not his birthplace, for he was born in a neighboring village, Brownsover. He not only founded the school, but handsomely endowed it through the income of certain properties. Thomas Hughes, author, social economist, and lawyer, wrote "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," which have been the delight of youthful

readers for fifty years. Notable men who attended Rugby were Matthew Arnold, Walter Savage Landor, the famous actor, Macready, and Dean Stanley. The most notable master was Dr. Arnold, one of the world's educators. There is a Natural History Museum connected with the School; and the Temple Reading Room and Art Museum, the Temple Observatory, the Jex-Blake Swimming Bath, and the gymnasium are objects of interest. In 1880 Thomas Hughes established a colony in Tennessee which was named Rugby.

Travellers may go *via* Chester, page 41; or may include Birmingham, page 53, and *Coventry*, dear to us all from the beautiful self-sacrificing spirit of the Countess Godiva. She was the wife of the Earl of Marcia, and when she pleaded for the relief of the people in the town from a heavy taxation he had made he told her the request would be granted if she would ride naked through the town. Tennyson in his "Godiva" tells the story charmingly. One of the most beautiful modern pictures in the great art collection at Antwerp represents Lady Godiva just stepping from her door to ride forth, her splendid hair almost making a robe for her. They still show where "Peeping Tom," alone of all the town's people, dared

violate her request to keep closely within their houses and behind closed doors and windows till her cruel task was ended. Tom, the tailor, paid with his life for the peep he took at the Countess, and the Earl granted freedom from the unjust taxation. Coventry is called the "City of Three Spires," and to-day is a busy manufacturing centre for motor cars, bicycles, sewing machines, and watches.

From Coventry we may visit by rail, Kenilworth, page 67; Warwick, page 54; and Leamington, page 59; thence going on by the regular route to London (Euston).

Euston Station (London & North Western Railway) is connected by subways with the Underground Electric Railways so that visitors may reach London Bridge, The City, Charing Cross, Oxford Street, Hamstead, Highgate, and other districts of London. Trains run every three or four minutes.

From Liverpool to London via the Midland Railway.

Tickets over this route may be purchased in New York before sailing of Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1200 Broadway, and 649 Madison Ave. There are advantages in buying the tickets in the United States.

Single tickets so purchased are available for three months between Liverpool and London, and return tickets are available for six months. If purchased in Liverpool single tickets are only available for ten days, and return tickets for thirty days.

Tickets, Liverpool (Central) to London (St. Pancras), single journey, if purchased in the United States:—
1st class, $7.08.
3d class, $4.03.
If purchased in Liverpool:—
1st class, 29*s.* ($7.25).
3d class, 16*s.* 6*d.* ($4.25).
Return tickets, double the single fares.
Liverpool to Glasgow, purchased in New York:—
1st class, $8.06.
3d class, $3.66.
Purchased in Liverpool:—
1st class, 33*s.* ($8.25).
3d class, 15*s.* ($3.75).
Liverpool to Edinburgh, purchased in New York:—
1st class, $8.76.
3d class, $4.45.
Purchased in Liverpool:—
1st class, 35*s.* 11*d.* ($8.97).
3d class, 18*s.* 3*d.* ($4.56).

The following routes may be selected between Liverpool and London, with tickets as outlined above:—

1. Liverpool, via Peak of Derbyshire, Matlock, Derby, Leicester, Bedford, and St. Albans (the direct route).

2. Liverpool, via Hope and Hathersage (for Eyam, Castleton, and the North Peak District).

3. Same route as Nos. 1 and 2 as far as Derby, thence via Nottingham (for Newstead Abbey, Sherwood Forest, "the Dukeries," and Lincoln), Melton Mowbray, Kettering, Bedford, and St. Albans.

4. Same route as 1 and 2 as far as Derby, thence via Birmingham (for Stratford-on-Avon and the Shakespeare country) and Leicester.

5. Same route as 1 and 2 as far as Derby, thence via Birmingham, Bath, and Salisbury, with the cathedrals of Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, Salisbury, and Tewkesbury.

Tickets for this route, No. 5:—

1st class, 43*s.* 1*d.* ($10.77).
3d class, 23*s.* ½*d.* ($5.76).

Baggage over the Midland Railway may be checked from hotel, residence, or pier in New York, directly to St. Pancras Station, London, or any hotel or residence in London, or to any Midland railway station.

Charge for checking from hotel or residence in New York to London, 50 cents per package. From the steamship pier, New York, to London, 12 cents per package.

Baggage will be kept in the Cloak Room of any Midland

Station for which it is checked, till called for, at a charge of 6*d.* (12 cents) per package. There is a Cloak Room charge of 2*d.* (4 cents) for the first 48 hours; after this period of time there is a charge of 1*d.* (2 cents) a day, or any part of a day, during which the baggage is held here.

Omnibuses are run between the St. Pancras Station (Midland Railway) and Charing Cross, Waterloo, Paddington, and Victoria stations, on week days only. Passengers having through tickets on any of the railways connected with these stations are carried free of charge. Other passengers are charged 3*d.* (6 cents).

Tariff for Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, and Dining Cars.

Breakfast, or Luncheon, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

Tea, or coffee, with cut bread and butter, 6*d.* (12 cents); same, with cake or jam, 9*d.* (18 cents); same, with watercress or lettuce, 1*s.* (25 cents).

Luncheon and tea baskets, ordered by the guard of the train upon request. Cold luncheon, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents), exclusive of wine, ale, or mineral waters. Hot luncheon, which must be ordered at least one hour before arrival at a given station, same price. Tea baskets, 1*s.* (25 cents).

Refreshment rooms at the chief stations.

Route No. 1.

The trains of the " Midland " leave Liverpool from the Central Station. The first stop of importance is at Manchester.

Manchester has always been possessed by the spirit of unrest that means progress. She had her days with Saxons and Danes, but has always kept pace with modern development, and is a notable manufacturing city for cotton, taking the raw material from the great world-markets, and producing finished products. For over three hundred years it has been engaged in this industry, and there is constant improvement in the methods of production. There is a handsome cathedral, a royal infirmary, the Royal Exchange, a Free Trade Hall, a handsome town hall, and the Athenæum, which contains news rooms, lecture rooms, a theater, and a library. The Manchester Ship Canal is one of the stupendous works of these progressive days.

Bakewell. — Beautiful scenery and a fine old church.

Rowsley. — On the River Wye, near Chatsworth House and Haddon Hall, and provided with perfectly appointed old English inns, if the visitor wishes to make his stop here for visiting the "Peak District."

Matlock and *Matlock Bath.* — These two charming places are practically one. The mineral waters of the springs are tepid and are specially good for indigestion. There is superb scenery all about, alluring walks, and at-

tractive drives, while there are strange and impressive caverns to visit in the limestone cliffs. Matlock is in the Derwent Valley, and above it are the Heights of Abraham, rising eight hundred feet, so called because they are like the hills that are above Quebec; and there is also another hill over a thousand feet in height, that is called Masson; near by is the High Tor, that rises from the bank of the River Derwent, four hundred feet. Matlock is favorably situated as a health resort, for it is entirely sheltered from the north and the east winds. There are fine hotels and private boarding places and an enjoyable golf course, while coaches, carriages, and horses at reasonable rates may always be obtained. At Matlock Bridge, at the end of a beautiful defile of the Derwent River, there is a fashionable hydropathic establishment. It was at Matlock that Tom Moore wrote his "Lalla Rookh."

The "Peak District" we are now visiting is a section of North Derbyshire, so rarely beautiful and picturesque that it deserves all the praises that have been given it by Scott and Ruskin and other writers who feel the influences of natural beauty. The scene of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak" is Castleton; Charlotte Brontë in her "Jane Eyre" describes

Hathersage; "Pemberley" in Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" is Chatsworth House, while George Eliot got the material for her "Adam Bede" at Wirksworth, and "Ouida" and Mrs. Humphry Ward have drawn inspiration from its scenes.

A drive from Matlock must be taken to *Haddon Hall* and *Chatsworth House*, if they have not been visited from Rowsley. Haddon Hall is a superb specimen of the feudal castle of the Middle Ages, and is carefully preserved. It was built by the Vernons in the eleventh century, and through the elopement of Dorothy Vernon with John Manners, Earl of Rutland, it came into this family. John Manners was the tenth earl, and he was created Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland in 1703. A visitor finds it full of the memories of Dorothy's love story. The Vernons were called "Kings of the Peak." The great hall is the Martindale Hall in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." The chapel, built in the time of Henry VI, and the Eagle Tower are of special interest.

Chatsworth House is called the "Palace of the Peak." It is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. It is one of the most splendid places in England, with gardens and conservatories, wonderful in arrangement and detail,

while the fountains and the water-works that supply them are vast and imposing. The culture of tropical plants in England began in the Chatsworth conservatories and was continued at the Crystal Palace and the Royal Conservatory at Kew Gardens. William the Conqueror had a natural son named William Peveril, and to him this domain was given. Sir William Cavendish bought it in Elizabeth's reign. He was the son of the third Earl of Devonshire, and it was William III who for devoted service created him the first Duke of Devonshire. He began the building of Chatsworth House in 1706. The park has two thousand acres, and part of this is reserved for deer. The rooms are hung with almost priceless tapestries and the oak carving is notable. Many of the chief rooms are furnished with gifts from different sovereigns, and the picture gallery has works of all the great masters, which is also true of the sculpture gallery.

Returning to Matlock, or Matlock Bath, the journey is continued to Derby.

Derby. — While this is an ancient town, having been a Roman Station, it bears few signs of antiquity. It was a royal city in the time of Edward the Confessor in the tenth century, and very interesting relics of that age

have been found when digging foundations for buildings, the most important being gold, silver, and brass coins. The first silk mill in England was built here in 1718, and the industry still continues, while there are various other manufactures. In All Saints' Church there is the Cavendish Chapel, where many of this illustrious family are buried. There are many fine buildings, schools of art and science, an arboretum with seventeen acres, free swimming baths, a free library, and a museum. Derby manufactures a beautiful porcelain nearly as fine as that of Saxony and France, and many ornamental articles are made from the grades of spar that abound in this section of England.

Leicester. — It is believed that King Lear founded Leicester in 844 B. C., and the Romans made it one of their stations. John of Gaunt rebuilt the castle. There is a memorial clock tower in honor of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and the castle was the seat of the Leicesters. The church of St. Margaret occupies the site of an old Saxon cathedral, and in the abbey adjoining it Cardinal Wolsey died and was buried. When he came to Leicester accompanied by the keeper of the tower, practically a state prisoner, the abbot came to the door of the abbey to meet him, and Wolsey

said, "Father, I have come hither to leave my bones among you." The hospital, Trinity, was founded by Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester. There is a park of forty acres called the Abbey Park, and a beautiful promenade leads to Victoria Park and a popular race course. There are manufactories of sewing cotton, elastic webbing, boots and shoes, and important iron foundries. Leicester is only ninety-seven miles from London.

Bedford. — This is one of the chief literary shrines of England, for it was here, during a detention of twelve years in Bedford jail, that John Bunyan, the "Inspired Tinker," wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," a work which Macaulay calles a "miracle of genius." John Bunyan was the pastor of the Mill Lane Baptist Chapel, and there the chair he used in the services is preserved. The chapel doors are of bronze and were given as a memorial of Bunyan by the Duke of Bedford. On the panels are scenes from "The Pilgrim's Progress." The Duke of Bedford also gave the statue of Bunyan in St. Peter's Green, at the end of High Street, which was unveiled by Dean Stanley. Some houses occupy the site of the jail, but there is a precious souvenir of Bunyan in the Literary and Scientific Institution. It

is a copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," and in it are some verses in the handwriting of Bunyan. One should stop long enough at Bedford to go to *Elstow*, the little village one mile away, which was the birthplace of Bunyan in 1628. The cottage is the second one on the right-hand side of the road as one enters the village from Bedford. It is a pleasant experience to visit this quiet spot, and there can have been little change since Bunyan grew up there from child to youth. There is a pretty village church and a village green; the women in the cottages make lace, the bobbins tossing on their pillows as they gossip together, and the very ducks and geese are sociable as they waddle about. One should walk to Elstow to enjoy the rural beauty of the country — the hedges of hawthorn that divide the fields, the stretches of meadow where groups of cattle make bits of life and color, and where wild flowers grow in profusion.

To follow more closely the life of Bunyan in this section, time should be allowed to take a train to *Hitchin*, only a few miles distant. This once belonged to the King of Mercia; Edward the Confessor gave it to King Harold, the Saxon; William the Conqueror kept it for himself, and it is noted in the "Domesday Book." It is in the parish church of Hitchin that the

visitor will find Rubens's "Adoration of the Magi." Cromwell used the crypt of this church as a prison for Royalists. The Lile-House Street Chapel of Hitchin was founded by Bunyan, and he preached there. Under the charge of this church there are some little chapels that occupy what are called Bunyan's Dells, sites where he preached to groups of listeners in the open air.

In conjunction with this pilgrimage to the land of John Bunyan one should take a train from Bedford to *Olney*, only ten and a half miles away, to visit the house and haunts of William Cowper, author of "The Task," "John Gilpin," and many well-known hymns. At Olney and at *Weston-Underwood*, only a mile distant, Cowper spent thirty years of his life, this period being filled with literary work. "The Task," in blank verse, is a work that puts us in touch with the daily life and thought of the author, the scenes about him, the sweet and gentle spirit of the man, and the homely, every-day events that yet had their kindly influence.

Cowper was always subject to attacks of dejection, and during one of these, to draw him away from thought of self, one of his friends told him the story of John Gilpin. It so took

his fancy that during the night he put the story into verse, and — his depression gone for the time — he gayly related it next morning at the breakfast table. John Gilpin was a Mr. Beyer, a merchant of London, who, with his wife and children and sister-in-law, arranged to take an outing and dine at the Bell Inn at Edmonton. It was the first of such pleasure taken after their marriage of twenty years. The family went in a chaise, and Gilpin rode, with two stone wine bottles girded at his sides, for Madam Gilpin had forgotten to take them in the chaise. The horse began to trot, and then to gallop, and John, unused to riding, grasped the mane with both hands. This frightened the horse and he fairly flew, while dogs barked and tried to chase him; and, thinking the man was riding for a wager, the turnpike keepers threw open the gates and children ran screaming after him. First his cloak flew off, then his hat, then his wig, and still keeping up the mad race he went through Edmonton without a stop and brought up at Ware. Here a friend urged him to remain, but he said his wife and the family expected him at Edmonton. So, with a fresh hat and wig, Gilpin started back for the rendezvous; but after the same series of mishaps the horse landed him at his

own house in London, going straight through Edmonton again.

It was Cowper who wrote the familiar hymn,

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

The "Cowper Museum" is in the two front rooms of the poet's house, which is on the south side of the market place. Here are preserved many of the manuscripts of his poems, some rare first editions of his works, some of his personal belongings, and some oil paintings. One may visit the small summerhouse, with its one window looking into the orchard, where he did much of his writing.

Ten years out of the thirty Cowper lived at Weston-Underwood, a pretty village to which the visitor may walk, going through the park of the manor. In "The Task" the poet speaks of the "Chestnut Avenue," the "Avenue of Lime Trees," and the "Rustic Bridge." In his bedchamber are these lines written by himself, just as he was leaving Weston again, when the shadows about his life were dark: —

"Farewell, dear scenes, for ever closed to me;
Oh, for what sorrows must I now exchange ye?"
JULY 22, 1795.

He lost his mind entirely and died April 25, 1800.

St. Albans. — The Abbey here is very old, and in St. Michael's Church there is a statue of Bacon, who had a country-seat at Gorhambury, a village near here. The Abbey is Norman. The Lady Chapel is beautiful. Two of the battles in the "War of the Roses" were fought at St. Albans, and many of those who fell were buried in the Abbey Church. Near to St. Albans was the Roman City of Verulamium, where there are yet many remains, notably some tessellated pavement. London (St. Pancras Station).

If, instead of taking the Midland Railway from Liverpool, another route has been selected, very enjoyable side trips from London and return may be made to the "Peak District," the "Bunyan Country," and the "Cowper Country." A tourist ticket, good for 6 months, round trip, London to Matlock, costs, 1st class, 38*s.* 4*d.* ($9.58); 3d class, 21*s.* ($5.25). This allows stop-overs at any points *en route* and would embrace St. Albans, Bedford, Leicester, and Derby.

Route No. 2.

Hope and *Castleton.* — Norman castle built in 1068 by Peveril of the Peak. Famous caverns. The Vale of Hope is one of the most delightful valleys in the "Peak District."

Hathersage. — In a section where the scenery is wild and striking, and where the drives and

walks are fine. Little John, one of Robin Hood's men, is buried in the churchyard. There may be seen Toadsmouth Rock and Robin Hood's Cave. See North Lees, the "Moorhouse" of Charlotte Brontë's great novel, "Jane Eyre."

Grindleford. — Near the station is the Padley Chapel, with the hole in its thick wall through which the two Roman Catholic priests, Ludlam and Garlock, were dragged, and taken to Derby for capital punishment in 1588. This chapel is used as a barn.

Eyam. — A drive should be taken to this village, three miles away, which is noted for the remarkable fact that when the great plague of 1665–66 was raging in London a package of clothing sent to Eyam from an infected house caused a terrible outbreak of the disease in the village. There are precious memorials preserved here of Mompesson and his wife, and their courage and services during this awful period. In 1895 a wonderful cavern, which is called "The Merlin Cave," was discovered in Eyam Vale. It runs under the village to a distance of four thousand feet from its entrance, and here and there it broadens into large chambers that are sometimes forty feet high. These chambers have the most superb stalac-

tites and should certainly be seen. On the moor at Eyam there are many relics of the Druids. Thence to Derby and London.

Route No. 3.

Derby to *Nottingham.* — Nottingham has rather a curious history, for it was successively occupied by the Saxons and Danes, and these, with the original Britons, made a people that could not commingle with the Norman-French at the Conquest. For centuries the town had two parts, the "French" and the "English," the dividing line being along High Street and Bridlesmith Gate to the River Trent. Each section kept its own manners and customs. The castle on the high rock marks the site of British, Saxon, and Danish fortifications. Below the castle the whole cliff has caverns that were occupied in early historic times, and it was through one of these excavations, called "Mortimer's Hole," that Edward III and his followers were admitted to the castle. Sometimes Parliament met at Nottingham. Charles I tried to raise his standard here, but like the people of Manchester the Nottingham folk have always been ready to look for cause against the Crown, and he fared badly. There was such

open favoring of Parliament that after the execution of the king that body granted $25,000 to the colonel and men of the Nottingham troops.

In the parish church of St. Mary the great east window is a memorial of the Prince Consort; there is a fine Roman Catholic cathedral in the Early English style of architecture; there is an arboretum of nineteen acres with a lake. Clifton Grove is the chief pleasure resort. It is on the Trent, about three miles from town, and there are two industries that make Nottingham progressive and prosperous, — the manufacture of hosiery and lace.

From Nottingham one may visit the village of *Hucknell*, where, in the parish church, Lord Byron is buried. His grave is under the pavement of the chancel, and the stone above it has only the word "Byron," with the dates of his birth and death. The letters are of brass, and a wreath of laurel leaves in brass which was given by the King of Greece surrounds the name and dates. At the right lies the body of his mother, and at the left that of his only child, Ada, who was Countess of Lovelace, and who died in 1852. She requested to be buried here.

A visit may also be paid *Newstead Abbey* from Nottingham, the ancestral seat of the

Byrons. Newstead, or the "New Place," in Sherwood, was founded by Henry II in 1170. This was one of his acts of expiation for the murder of Thomas à Becket. It was this abbey that became the king's house when he hunted in Sherwood Forest. The chapel ruin is beautifully mantled with ivy. When the monasteries were suppressed the King gave Newstead and other properties to Sir John Byron, Knight, and his heirs. Charles I created the owner, John Byron, a baron, to repay him for services during the Civil War.

George Gordon Byron was only eleven years of age when he succeeded to the title, following his granduncle, who was known as the "Wicked Lord Byron." In a duel he killed one of his neighbors, a Mr. Chaworth of Colwick, and it was his daughter and the story of her life that Lord Byron has woven into his "Dream," where he says: —

> "Sleep hath its own world,
> And a wide realm of wild reality,
> And dreams in their development have breath
> And tears, and tortures, and the touch of joy."

With his temperament and tastes Byron took peculiar pride in Newstead, for it appealed to him. His "Elegy on Newstead Abbey" shows

this, and in his farewell, "On Leaving Newstead Abbey," there is the expression of the same pride and affection in this seat of his ancestors. Lord Byron's life was bitterly sad, and there is something infinitely touching in a visit to this spot where there are so many intimate reminders of his early youth.

In what is now the grand dining-room, which was then the hall, he practised pistol shooting; the small dining-room has the same furniture as when he was a boy; his turret bedchamber and small dressing-room also retain the furniture he used, the bed having golden hangings. On the walls are engravings that he himself hung, and there is the famous old boxer, Jackson, and a picture of his faithful servant, Joe Murray, together with scenes at Harrow and Cambridge. What is called "the haunted room" opens out of this bedchamber. Byron always insisted that mysterious visitors came out of this room and bothered him. One was a shapeless form of black that would perch upon his bed, look at him for several minutes with glaring bright eyes, and then roll off the bed and fade into nothingness. There is a tradition that Washington Irving speaks of, that some young people who were at Newstead for their honeymoon and occupied this room had

the same unpleasant experience with this ghostly visitor. Byron enjoyed the idea that a goblin friar walked the winding stair to his room, and it is not long ago that the skull of this friar was buried beneath the floor of the chapel. In Byron's time it was polished and mounted in silver, to be used as a goblet. The tradition was, that so long as this skull of the friar was unburied no heirs would be born to live to inherit Newstead; curiously enough, when it was laid away in the chapel heirs were born and lived.

In his bedchamber is the writing table he used in nearly all his early work; there are preserved here also his boxing gloves, a dog collar, one of his caps, and also the sword and military cap he wore when fighting in Greece to aid the Greeks to win their independence. He died at Missolonghi, Greece, and his body was brought home to the family vault in the church at Hucknall.

Upon his last visit at Newstead in 1814 Byron carved his name and that of his sister on a double-trunked beech tree that stood in what was called the Devil's Wood. The ever-enterprising Barnum offered $2,500 for the piece of tree where the names are, but he was told that $25,000 would not buy it, and that

furthermore he ought to be shot for suggesting the purchase. Fearing that something might happen to this relic, the tree was cut, this precious section put in a glass case indoors, and the maimed tree carefully marked and watched over.

Sherwood Forest. — Close at hand is what remains of Sherwood Forest, the heart of "Merrie England," filled with the memories of tales of Robin Hood, and there is "Parliament Oak," the "Major Oak," and "Robin Hood's Shambles." It is believed that Robin Hood was the Earl of Huntingdon, born in the reign of Henry II. Having dissipated his fortune, he became an outlaw and ranged the country and forests with some followers as reckless as himself. Their names have come down to us through the folklore of England. His chief companions were Little John, whose name was Nailor, William Scadtock, or Scarlet, George Green, keeper of the pound of Wakefield, Much (or Midge), the son of a miller and Robin Hood's bailiff, Friar Tuck, and Maid Marian. There were a hundred archers in his company. We are in the land of Scott's "Ivanhoe," in which Robin Hood appears as the archer Locksley at the tournament. All through English literature Robin Hood plays his part. He was the ideal

of the people, as Arthur was the ideal of the nobles. He robbed only the rich, and gave with both hands to the poor; he never killed a man except in self-defence; he worshipped the Virgin, but hated abbots and monks; he was also the protector of women, and was brave and jolly.

The Dukeries. — In this region are "The Dukeries," which are the stately and interesting old Thoresby Hall, Chamber, and Welbeck Abbey, Lincoln, page 226.

Melton Mowbray. — From Nottingham this notable place is on the main line to London. It is the great center for fox-hunting. There are stable accommodations in the town for eight hundred horses. The two rivers are the Wreake and the Eye. Specially good pork pies are made here, there is a large trade in Stilton cheese, there are breweries and tanneries, and a considerable iron industry.

Kettering. — The privileges of a market town were given to Kettering by Henry III. It has many important industries, and is only seventy-five miles from London. Near it is Boughton House, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Bedford, page 90; St. Albans, page 95.

Route No. 4.

Derby, page 88; Birmingham, page 53; Stratford-on-Avon and Shakespeare country, page 61; Leicester, page 89.

Route No. 5.

Birmingham, page 53; Bath, page 176.

Salisbury. — This city, ninety-five miles from London, is the capital of Wiltshire. Its three rivers are the Avon, Willey, and Bourne. The cathedral is its glory and pride, and dates from the thirteenth century. The style of architecture is Early English. Its rivals are said to be Westminster Abbey and the cathedral at Amiens, France. It has three hundred and sixty-five windows, and an old rhyme goes thus: —

"As many days as in one year there be,
So many windows in this church you see;
As many marble pillars here appear
As there are hours through the fleeting year;
As many gates as moons one year does view —
Strange tale to tell, yet not more strange than true."

The steeple is four hundred feet above the ground. The bishop's palace is in some portions as old as the cathedral. Addison when

a boy attended Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. There are assembly room, a theater, two museums, and in the market place the "Poultry Cross," that was erected in the reign of Richard II. There are also some fine old wooden houses. Three miles from town is *Longford Castle*, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, where there is a rare collection of pictures.

Present Salisbury grew up around the cathedral. The old town with the first cathedral under its bishop was called Old Sarum. On account of the constant quarrels between the clergy and the garrison of the royal castle, and also on account of not being able to get a good water supply, the seat of the bishop was changed to the present site when the new cathedral was started, and it was called Salisbury, or New Sarum.

The grandfather of the great William Pitt was governor of Madras, and was called "Diamond Pitt." He sold a very large diamond to the Regent Orleans for $675,000. This money helped him found his family, for he bought what is called "burgage tenure" in Old Sarum. This tenure applies to property connected with old municipal corporations and their privileges. Americans feel a special interest in all that

pertains to William Pitt. It was he who made the masterly speech against employing the Indians in the war with America. To quote from him: —

"If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms — never, never, never! But, my lords, who is the man that, in addition to the disgraces and mischiefs of the war, has dared to authorize and associate to our arms the tomahawks and scalping-knife of the savage, to call into civilized alliance the wild and inhuman inhabitant of the woods, to delegate to the merciless Indian the defence of disputed rights, and to wage the honors of his barbarous war against our brethren?"

Salisbury Plain and *Stonehenge.* — A visit should be paid to Stonehenge on the great Salisbury Plain. It is a drive of only seven miles, and one of much interest, the road lying through Old Sarum. This great plain stretches twenty-five miles to Winchester and twenty-eight miles to Weymouth. In regard to Stonehenge, one of the most remarkable constructions in England, there are two theories; one, that it was a citadel with defenses, erected by the Saxons under Alfred the Great to keep out the Danes, and the other that it was a great Druidical temple. This last is probably the correct one. There are two circles and two ovals. The outer circle is three hundred feet in circumference,

formed originally by thirty upright stones, sixteen feet high, having on top similar stones placed horizontally. There are now only seventeen of the uprights and seven of the horizontal ones.

The inner circle was eight feet from the outer one, formed by forty upright stones, smaller in size and somewhat irregular. The outer oval was formed by five sets of trilithons, which are three stones arranged like two door-posts with the lintel. Only two of these remain entire. They rise in height from east to west, the highest one now standing being more than twenty feet high. The inner oval was formed by nineteen pillar stones, only eleven of which are standing. With this oval is the altar stone, fifteen feet long. All around this temple was a low wall of earth and a ditch 479 yards in circumference.

Worcester, page 170.

Gloucester. — Situated pleasantly on the River Severn, Gloucester is 33 miles from Bristol and 114 from London. The cathedral, which was founded in the eleventh century, was several times burned, so that the oldest part of the building as it stands to-day is the Norman crypt. The charm of this cathedral is the harmony in the several styles of architecture.

While the newer is in the Anglo-Norman style, the Pointed obtains in the West End, and the choir is in the Perpendicular style. The entrance to the Lady Chapel is at the eastern end of the choir. Edward II is buried at the north end of the choir. Dr. Jenner, who discovered the value of vaccination, is also buried here, and Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror. There are several other churches and many fine public buildings, but the all-important thing in Gloucester is the cathedral.

Bath, page 176; *Salisbury*, page 104.

Tewkesbury. — This old market town is in a lovely valley, where the Severn and the Upper Avon rivers form a junction. It is in Gloucestershire and only fifteen miles from Worcester. The Benedictine Abbey, largely in the Norman style, is one of the finest in England. George, Duke of Clarence, who was murdered in the tower, and his wife, are buried in the Abbey Church. Also buried here is Edward, Prince of Wales, slain after the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471 by the York faction. It was the battle of Tewkesbury, between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, that gave the crown to Edward IV. Elizabeth first incorporated the town. The charter was lost during the time of

Cromwell, but Charles II, at the restoration, gave the town a new one. There are remains of the Roman occupation near the town, and it is provided with good schools and hospitals and several well appointed almshouses.

Circular Tours in the "Peak District."

From May to September tickets for a circular tour in the "Peak District" are issued. They are good for one month only, and cannot be extended or transferred. Stops may be made at any station on the circular route, and the ticket must be left temporarily with each station-master. Cost of tickets for the circular tour are as follows: —

Stations.	*Fare.*
From Ambergate:	1st class, 7*s.* ($1.75). 3d class, 4*s.* ($1.00).
" Bakewell:	1st class, 7*s.* ($1.75). 3d class, 4*s.* ($1.00).
" Birmingham:	1st class, 16*s.* ($4.00). 3d class, 10*s.* ($2.50).
" Derby:	1st class, 9*s.* ($2.25). 3d class, 6*s.* ($1.50).
" Lincoln:	1st class, 15*s.* ($3.75). 3d class, 9*s.* 9*d.* ($2.43).
" Liverpool:	1st class, 17*s.* ($4.25). 3d class, 10*s.* ($2.50).

Stations.	*Fares.*
From Matlock:	1st class, 7*s.* ($1.75). 3d class, 4*s.* ($1.00).
" Rowsley:	1st class, 7*s.* ($1.75). 3d class, 4*s.* ($1.00).

Some other Trips from Liverpool to London.

No. 1. — Liverpool to Lincoln, Ely, Cambridge, London.

Tickets, 1st class, £1 9*s.* ($7.25).
3d class, 16*s.* 6*d.* ($4.12).

No. 2. — Liverpool, rail to Windemere; coach to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Keswick; rail to Penrith, Glasgow; rail to Ballock; steamer on Loch Lomond to Inversnaid; coach to Stronachlacher; steamer on Loch Katrine to Trossachs Pier; coach through the Trossachs to Callander; rail to Stirling and Edinburgh; rail to Chester, Shrewsbury, Bristol, and Minehead; coach to Lynton and Ilfracombe; rail to Biddeford (for Clovelly), Exeter, and London.

Tickets, 1st class, 188*s.* 6*d.* ($47.12).
3d class, 110*s.* 10*d.* ($27.70).

No. 3. — Liverpool, rail to Windemere; coach to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Keswick; rail to Penrith, Glasgow, Ballock; steamer on Loch

Lomond to Inversnaid; coach to Stronachlacher; steamer on Loch Katrine to Trossachs Pier; coach through Trossachs to Callander; rail to Stirling, Edinburgh, Melrose, Durham, York, Lincoln, Peterborough, and London.

Tickets, 1st class, 125*s.* 4*d.* ($31.33).
3d class, 75*s.* 1*d.* ($18.77).

Fares from Liverpool.
(Single.)

Liverpool to Aberdeen: 1st class, £2 16*s.* 11½*d.* ($14.23).
3d class, £1 7*s.* 8*d.* ($6.91).

" " Blackpool: 1st class, 6*s.* ($1.50).
3d class, 3*s.* 11*d.* ($0.97).

" " Cambridge: 1st class, £1 5*s.* 10*d.* ($6.45).
3d class, 15*s.* 4½*d.* ($3.84).

" " Durham: 1st class, £1 3*s.* 2*d.* ($5.79).
3d class, 11*s.* 11*d.* ($2.97).

" " Edinburgh: 1st class, £1 15*s.* 11*d.* ($8.97).
3d class, 18*s.* 3*d.* ($4.56).

" " Glasgow: 1st class, £1 13*s.* ($8.25).
3d class, 15*s.* ($3.75).

" " Holyhead: 1st class, 16*s.* ($4.00).
3d class, 7*s.* 6*d.* ($1.87).

" " Manchester: 1st class, 5*s.* 6*d.* ($1.37).
3d class, 2*s.* 6*d.* ($0.62).

" " York: 1st class, 15*s.* 10*d.* ($3.95).
3d class, 8*s.* 1½*d.* ($2.03).

Landing at Southampton for the London & South Western Railway.

Passengers on steamships are landed directly at the docks, Southampton. Passenger and mail trains go alongside the steamers.

Only 1 hour and 40 minutes to London (Waterloo).

Tickets, 1st class, 13*s.* 6*d.* ($3.37).
2d class, 8*s.* 8*d.* ($2.16).
3d class, 7*s.* ($1.75).

Telegrams, cables, and telephone messages may be sent from the docks; baggage may be forwarded or stored; money may be exchanged; tickets may be purchased; and all details of landing and going on to London, or stopping *en route*, arranged.

Waterloo Station, London, is connected with the center of the city by an electric railway. Trains run every few minutes all day and in the evening. Fare, 2*d.* Tickets issued on the trains. Only hand baggage allowed.

At all other landing points for ocean steamships there are direct trains for London and the center of the city.

London connections by the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway (Bakerloo Tube). Direct

access to and from Waterloo Station (covered way connection).

To Great Central:	in 14	minutes.
" Baker Street:	in 12	"
" Regent's Park:	in 10	"
" Oxford Circus:	in 7½	"
" Piccadilly Circus:	in 5	"
" Trafalgar Square:	in 3	"
" Embankment (Charing Cross):	in 1½	"
" Westminster Bridge Road:	in 1½	"
" Elephant and Castle:	in 3½	"

Local fares, 1*d.* (2 cents).

Through tickets to other stations on the London & South Western may be obtained at all the above stations, except the last two mentioned.

On the route from Southampton to London a stop may be made at *Winchester*, twelve miles away, one of the oldest English cities, and only about sixty-three miles from London. It was the capital of the ancient Belgae, was a Roman station, chief town of the West Saxon kings, and was prominent after the Conquest and often a royal residence down to the time of Henry VIII.

The Domesday Book was kept in the Cathedral at Winchester till it was taken to Westminster; it is now in the Record Office, London. In 1554 the marriage of Queen Mary and Philip

of Spain took place in the cathedral. Winchester Cathedral is grand and stately. It was so important and was so reverenced that many of the early kings presented to it treasures of jewels and of gold. Canute the Great gave his crown of gold, all studded with precious stones, and it was hung above the crucifix over the high altar. Richard Cœur de Lion was crowned here; the baptism of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII, also took place in the cathedral, and Henry IV was married here. Under the pavement are buried Edmund, the Saxon King; Canute the Great; the Norman, William Rufus; the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester; Cardinal Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt; Jane Austen, the novelist; and Isaak Walton.

At Hyde Abbey, which was close to the north side of the cathedral, Alfred the Great was buried. The site of the abbey is occupied by modern buildings. St. Swithin was bishop of Winchester for ten years, from 852 to 862. He died here, and his body was placed in a superb gold shrine set with jewels, the gift of King Edgar. Later his body was taken to another church. The weather on " St. Swithin's Day " was eagerly watched, for if it rained it could be safely reckoned that for " twice twenty

days" the clouds would "wash the pavement with incessant rain." It is in the front of St. Swithin's Church in London that the "Roman Stone" is set. This stone was found on the site of the Forum of Agricola, and, like the one in the Roman Forum, was the point from which distances were measured during the Roman occupation.

In the town hall there is preserved the original "Winchester Bushel," which was the standard English measure, given by King Edgar, and which remained the standard till about 1826. The Market Cross is interesting. It is forty-three feet high.

Landing at Plymouth for the London & South Western Railway.

Landing is made at Plymouth by steam tender. Passengers for London reach that city in four and a half hours. A special train takes passengers directly to Waterloo Station, London.

If railway tickets to London are purchased in America they are good for three months, with stop-over privileges at all stations. If they are purchased in Plymouth they are good for seven days. Dock dues and conveyance of baggage

for examination and to the train are 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents) each passenger. If tickets to London are purchased from the purser on board the steamship there is no payment of dock dues. If tickets to London are purchased in Plymouth, dock dues are charged. Baggage may be checked from New York to destination in London. Refreshment, luncheon, and dining cars on trains when necessary.

Luncheon, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents); dinner, 3*s.* 6*d.* (87 cents).

The route to London, *via* the London & South Western Railway is *via* Exeter, page 121; and Salisbury, page 104.

Landing at Plymouth for the Great Western Railway.

Passengers are taken by tenders from the steamships to the landing-stage, where baggage is examined. Cars are taken at the dock and these are attached to trains at the Plymouth Station. Special trains from the dock to London cover the distance in less than five hours. There is a requirement of twenty-five first-class fares in order to have a special train run. Dining and refreshment cars are run on the trains.

The special reduced fares by the Great Western Railway for travellers landing at Plymouth are: —

Plymouth to London (Paddington), *via* Exeter, Taunton, Bristol, Bath, and Swindon: —	1st class, 30*s.* ($7.50). 2d class, 18*s.* 9*d.* ($4.68). 3d class, 15*s.* ($3.75).
Via Cathedral route: — Exeter, Bristol, Hereford, Great Malvern, Worcester, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick and Oxford:	1st class, 45*s.* ($11.25). 2d class, 30*s.* ($7.50). 3d class, 24*s.* ($6.00).
Exeter:	1st class, 7*s.* ($1.75). 2d class, 4*s.* 6*d.* ($1.12). 3d class, 3*s.* 6*d.* ($0.87).
Bath:	1st class, 18*s.* 8*d.* ($4.66). 2d class, 11*s.* 8*d.* ($2.91). 3d class, 9*s.* 4*d.* ($2.33).
Salisbury:	1st class, 21*s.* ($5.25). 2d class, 13*s.* 2*d.* ($3.29). 3d class, 10*s.* 6*d.* ($2.62).

Seven days are allowed to make the journey between Plymouth and London by either route. Four days are allowed for completing the journey to any other station than London.

To the above prices a charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents) each passenger is added for dock dues

and conveyance of baggage for examination and to the train, unless tickets to London are obtained in America, or of the purser on board the steamship. Railway tickets purchased in America, from Plymouth to London, are good for three months.

Plymouth. — Plymouth is at the mouth of the Plym River and thus gets its name. There are three sections of town in one: Plymouth, Davenport, and Stonehouse. The Citadel, built by Charles II, is on what is called the Hoe, a hill overlooking the three sections of town, the harbor, and, if the weather is clear, the Eddystone Lighthouse in the open channel. At Davenport is the Naval Dockyard, occupying seventy-five acres; and at Stonehouse the Marine Barracks and the Military and Naval Hospital, together with the Commissariat Department.

The Hoe is a beautiful park embracing eighteen acres, with a promenade to the sea and a fine pier. Here on the Hoe are some monuments of historic interest; one of these, the Eddystone Lighthouse, constructed from part of the Eddystone structure that was destroyed in a storm; another, a statue of Sir Francis Drake of Spanish Armada fame. It was from Plymouth that the fleet sailed to meet the Ar-

mada, and the first fort here was built at that period. The view from the Hoe takes in the wooded slopes of Mt. Edgecombe, the Cornwall Hills, and also the Dartmoor Hills.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the reign of Elizabeth sailed to and took possession of Newfoundland in the Queen's name; Sir Walter Raleigh sailed from Plymouth to colonize Virginia; and the "Mayflower" sailed from the same port in 1620 to land her pilgrims upon the shore of what they named "New England." The place of their landing they named "Plymouth," from their beloved "Mother Plymouth."

The harbor is protected by a fine breakwater that took 2,500,000 tons of stone to construct. At the sea end is a lighthouse and at the shore end a fort. The Eddystone Lighthouse is in the open channel, one of the most useful of these beacons on the coast, for fierce storms rage here, and the utmost care must be taken to escape the dangers that constantly menace shipping. The first lighthouse on the Eddystone rocks was destroyed November 20, 1703, in a terrific hurricane; a second one was constructed of oak and stone, and after standing forty-six years was destroyed by fire; the present lighthouse was then built, and this is in charge of three keepers. A boat for its special

service runs between Plymouth and the Light, taking all supplies to the men in their isolation. But a good supply of necessary food is kept in store at the Light, for there are occasionally weeks in succession when the boat cannot reach there, the weather being so bad.

Plymouth has some notable buildings, — an old guildhall in which is now the Free Public Library, the old town hall, now a sort of museum where is carefully treasured a collection of old books, drawings, prints, and portraits, all historic and relating to Plymouth, the Guildhall, the Market covering three acres, the Athenæum, the Theater Royal, the Palace of Varieties, fine hospitals, and among the churches old St. Andrew, where there is a monument to Charles Mathews, the comedian.

Near the town is the castle of the Earl of Edgecombe, built in the reign of Henry VIII. There is one day in each week that visitors are admitted to the gardens, which are arranged after the style of the best periods of the English, French, and Italian landscape gardening. Three eminent artists were born in Plymouth, Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, James Northcote, and Benjamin Robert Haydon. Only five miles away is the town of Plympton, where Sir Joshua Reynolds was born, and all these men attended

the Grammar School of that town. Plymouth has many relics and pictures by Sir Joshua, for he began his work here, and was under the patronage of the Earl of Edgecombe.

ROUTE, *via Exeter, Trenton, Bristol, Bath, and Swindon.*

Exeter. — It is the River Exe that gives its name to the city which is built upon a hill that slopes to its banks. Commanding the city is the picturesque ruin of Rougemont Castle, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, but probably dating from the period of the Norman Conquest. The Guildhall contains some valuable portraits, — one of General Monk (of Cromwell's Army), one of Charles I, of Queen Henrietta Maria, her daughter the Duchess of Orleans, who was born on the site of the theater in what was called Bedford House, and also one of George II. The cathedral was founded in the eleventh century, but was not finished till a hundred and fifty years later. The roof of the nave is sixty-nine feet high, and it is supported by fourteen clustered columns. The windows are particularly fine. The main portion of the building is of Early English architecture, the towers are Norman, and the Chapter

House is Gothic. There is a picture gallery to visit at Exeter, also the Albert Memorial Museum, and the Guildhall, and there are pretty gardens in the old moat of the castle.

A pleasant trip may be made to *Exmouth*, about ten miles distant, where Alfred the Great began the forming of a British Navy. It is a popular watering place. An ideal little side trip should be made from Exeter to *Dartmouth*. The first stop is at *Dawlish*, at the eastern mouth of the Exe. It is a popular resort, for the climate is all that one could wish, and the valley, with its sylvan beauty, is almost as much of an attraction as the sea.

There is a group of interesting towns near Exeter that might occupy the attention of a visitor in this part of England. *Axminster* is only twenty-four miles distant, named for its position on the River Axe, and has the ancient minster built by King Athelstan to commemorate a victory over the Danes. The Axminster carpets, which reached a high degree of excellence, were manufactured here. There are several manufactories now in Axminster, but the glory of its carpet production has passed. Only sixteen miles from Exeter is Honiton, which gave the name to a fine quality of lace that was quite fashionable a few years ago. All

about this region, in the towns and the country, the lace was made, and the industry is being revived. One of these towns is Ottery St. Mary, where there is a beautiful old parish church. *Budleigh Salterton* is between Sidmouth and Exmouth, a pretty seaside village, with hills that protect it on the north and the east. Pine woods near at hand and fresh breezy moorlands give the air a delightfully invigorating quality. *Sidmouth* is only nine miles away, a pleasant watering-place with good hotels; *Ottery St. Mary* is eight and a half miles distant; *Hayes Barton*, where Sir Walter Raleigh was born, is distant only three miles; *East Budleigh* is two and a half miles away, where in the parish church are some beautifully carved seat-ends, and there may be seen the Raleigh pew. Bicton Gardens, two and a half miles, is the residence of the Hon. Mark Rolle, which on certain days is open to the public. A charming trip may be made to *Harpford Woods*, five miles distant, and Exeter is only twenty-three miles from Budleigh Salterton.

Teignmouth. — This town gets its name from its situation, as it is at the mouth of the River Teign. The beach extends from the "Parson and Clerk," rocks near Dawlish, to the mouth of the river. It has a fine bridge, a promenade

called "The Den," and a pier that is the rendezvous for all visitors. Behind the town are the heights of Haldon, from which there is a superb view. All the usual summer sports receive much attention at Teignmouth, and in addition water polo is very popular. There is good fly-fishing and sea-fishing. This resort is only four hours from London, and the journey is made without change of cars.

Newton Abbot. — This is the junction where the branch road leads to Torquay and Dartmouth.

Torquay. — This very fashionable watering-place is only twenty-four miles from Exeter, and is often called "The Garden Town." The reason is not far to seek, as it has something like a hundred and twenty acres of land devoted to parks and pleasure grounds. There is nowhere in England a more beautiful spot than the "Rock Walk," which overlooks the Torbay Road Promenade and the sea, and has a Terrace Garden where semi-tropical plants grow and flourish. The town is built in tiers, the lowest one having the shops and a boulevard; the second tier has terraced gardens, and the third has beautiful villas and substantial residences. There is a pier which is the fashionable lounge; baths that are the chief attraction of Torquay;

and with concerts, boating, fishing, all the popular sports, and walks and drives, a visitor does not find it dull here. There are opportunities to visit a remarkable cavern called "Kent's Hole," which extends inward about six hundred feet. Here are bones of animals that must once have existed here, and remains of pottery that date from early times. Torre Abbey, an interesting spot, claims a visit, and there is Daddy Hole Plain and the Lincombe Drive.

Brixham. — By a short branch line a visit may be paid to Brixham, the largest fishing harbor in the west of England. It well repays a stop at the town to go to the quay and see the great fleet of trawlers. It was here that William of Orange landed when he came to England in 1688 "to uphold the Protestant faith and preserve the liberties of England."

Dartmouth. — This seaport is reached by rail from Torquay, about five miles, and is the most popular yachting point on the Devonshire coast. Two castles guard the river; on one side Dartmouth, and on the other side Kingswear Castle. The round tower of Dartmouth Castle dates from the time of Henry VII. Through this tower the chain was passed that was stretched across the entrance of the harbor to defend it, and on the opposite side may be

seen the groove in the rock made to receive the chain. This narrow channel is called the "Jaw Bones." The hills about Dartmouth rise gently, and the cliffs are in some places three hundred feet high and covered with a rich growth of trees. There is a Royal Naval College here, and it is one of the important training stations of the British Navy. Here also is the intensely interesting "Old Dartmouth," with houses having wooden frames, quaint gables, and carvings, and the fronts adorned with dates that begin at 1625.

There is a little trip from Dartmouth up the River Dart which is sometimes called "the miniature Rhine." It brings one to *Totnes*, where there is an old castle and a church with a wonderfully sculptured screen. In the steep main street are the "Butter Walks," something like the Chester "Rows." Opposite Totnes is the town of *Bridgeton*.

Taunton. — The River Tone gives its name to Taunton, which is 163 miles from London and situated in one of the most fertile and attractive sections of England. Roman coins found here prove it to have been a Roman station; the Saxons built a castle here in 702; in Cromwell's time it withstood siege from the Royalists, and at the Restoration the castle was

dismantled. When the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II, started his rebellion, he was proclaimed king in the market place here at Taunton, June 20, 1685. He then made his proclamation, and set a price on the head of James II. Monmouth was defeated at Sedgemoor, and within one week more than a hundred persons were put to death under the sentences of Judge Jeffreys, the Chief Justice of King James, who is known in history as the "Bloody Jeffreys." Among those who suffered were some ladies of Taunton, who had embroidered a banner and presented it to Monmouth. Aside from those who were put to death several hundred were transported.

Bristol. — This is one of England's chief commercial cities, only 118 miles from London. It lies on the River Avon, and has fine docks. It was a Roman station on the Via Julia of Julius Agricola which led to the Welsh territories. The castle was built by the Earl of Gloucester, brother of the Empress Matilda, and it was by order of Parliament, in 1655, that it was destroyed.

The cathedral has canopied tombs of the Berkeleys with their effigies in chain-mail, and among the memorials here is one to Lady Hasketh, the friend of Cowper, who told to him the

story that suggested his "John Gilpin." The most striking and beautiful of the Bristol churches is St. Mary Redcliffe, closely identified with the memory of Thomas Chatterton, the young poet who, in the bitterest poverty, took his own life at the age of seventeen, and was buried in a pauper's grave. This grave was in a burial ground attached to a workhouse in Shoe Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London. The site of this is now the Farringdon Market. His body was taken by London relatives and carried to Bristol, where his uncle buried it secretly in the churchyard of St. Mary Redcliffe, where there is a monument with an inscription from Chatterton's own will — "To the memory of Thomas Chatterton. Reader! Judge not. If thou art a Christian, believe that he shall be judged by a Superior Power. To that Power only is he now answerable." Chatterton was of obscure birth, and his uncle, Richard Phillips, was sexton of this church, which position had been in the Chatterton family for nearly two hundred years. The boy grew up in and around this beautiful church, weaving stories in his mind of the knights who lay in their splendid tombs, and dreaming poems as he wandered in the fields near his beloved church. It was in a room over

the porch that he found the old chests filled with ancient deeds and folios, from which he got the material that he used in his literary forgeries that were discovered by Gray. Admiral Penn was born in Bristol and is buried in St. Mary's.

Among the fine buildings are the Guild-hall, in which there is preserved a sword of Henry VII, and some old grants; the Fine Arts Academy has some drawings by Hogarth that are valuable; the Exchange is particularly handsome, and the charitable institutions and schools are admirable.

Sebastian Cabot sailed from Bristol in 1497, and landed in America. There is a notice of this voyage extant, in which it states that the ship was the "Matthew," that it sailed May 2, and returned to Bristol, August 6. The real "Robinson Crusoe" was brought home from Juan Fernandez on a Bristol ship commanded by Captain Woodes Rogers. This was Alexander Selkirk, who had been four years and four months on this desolate island, and it was Daniel Defoe who told his story in such an absorbingly interesting style. Sebastian Cabot was born in Bristol, as was also Sir Thomas Lawrence, the portrait painter.

Clifton is a suburb of Bristol, and there are hot springs that attract many visitors. It

lies near the gorge of the Avon, and a notable suspension bridge spans the river to the Leigh Woods. Nightingale Valley is near, whose beauty has been sung by poets.

Bath, page 176.

Swindon. — This is one of the important railway junctions of the line, and beyond is the Vale of the White Horse, then Didcot Junction, the Valley of the Thames, and London (Paddington).

Cathedral Route: Exeter, page 121; Bristol, page 128; Hereford, page 173; Great Malvern, page 171; Worcester, page 170; Stratford-on-Avon, page 61; Warwick, page 54; Oxford, page 68.

London.

Rendezvous for Americans.

American travellers will find the main office of the American Express Company, 5 and 6 Haymarket, London, a pleasant place for rendezvous. All the important newspapers of the United States are on file in the reading room; desks, carefully appointed, invite visitors to write their letters to friends; there is a large mail department at the service of any visitor to England from "the States"; and every

sort of business connected with banking and the transfer of money, together with a perfected system for tickets and travel, both by sea and land, will be found here. It helps a stranger to perfect plans for travel through methods of business with which he is familiar, and careful, intelligent help is given in regard to the understanding of English money.

Rates for Telegrams and Cables from London.

Inland: 6*d.* (12 cents) for the first twelve words, and ½*d.* (1 cent) for every additional word. Five figures equal one word.

To Belgium, France, Germany and Holland:	2*d.* (4 cents) per word.
" Austria, Italy, Switzerland:	3*d.* (6 cents) " "
" Denmark and Norway:	3½*d.* (7 cents) " "
" Sweden:	4*d.* (8 cents) " "
" Gibraltar:	4½*d.* (9 cents) " "
" Russia:	5½*d.* (11 cents) " "
" Canada:	1*s.* (25 cents) " "
" United States:	1*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* (25 cents to 41 cents).

City and South London Tube Stations.

King's Cross,	For Piccadilly Tube.
Moorgate St.,	For Liverpool St., and Guildhall.
Bank,	For Mansion House, Guildhall, Cheapside, and stations on Central London Ry.
London Bridge,	For Crystal Palace.
Elephant and Castle,	For Bakerloo Ry. to Waterloo (L. & S. W. Ry.), and Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

Hampstead Tube Stations.

Euston Station,	For all stations to Charing Cross.
Tottenham Court Road:	
Oxford St.,	For Central London Ry.
Leicester Sq.,	For Piccadilly Tube, music halls, and theaters.
Charing Cross,	For S. E. & Chatham Ry., and the Strand.
Euston Station,	For all stations to Highgate and Hampstead.
Camden Town:	
Chalk Farm,	For the Zoo and Regent's Park Botanical Gardens.
Hampstead,	For Hampstead Heath.
Highgate,	For Waterloo Park and Highgate Woods.

To Enjoy London.

An experienced traveller knows that there must be a system in any plans to study and enjoy a great city. London has such wealth of association and suggestion, such rare historic data, and such treasures of art to enjoy that not an hour of a visit there should be wasted. This does not mean that every hour should be strenuous. Some of the most valuable and happy ones will be filled with loitering about the city and parks to see the people in their daily walks and pleasures; with long drives on top of the "busses" and talks with the

drivers — if they will talk; with trips on the Thames boats, up and down the river; and with quiet, frequent straying in Westminster Abbey and its cloisters. But if a plan is made for seeing all London, or the parts of it that appeal to the traveller, there is much satisfaction and added pleasure in the visit, and much is accomplished that is ever after a source of enjoyment.

Space does not permit a complete notice of all that should be done in London, and local guide books and Baedeker cover the ground well. The following plan for sight-seeing will cover important points that cannot be neglected.

Guildhall with the Museum and the Corporation Gallery. Visit the Aldermanic Chamber and the Council Chamber and the crypt, and see where the dinner of the Lord Mayor is prepared. The library is seen on the way to the Museum, and there are some curious old watches and "tokens" of the Middle Ages just beyond the Library. The Museum is below the Library. It is filled with most interesting relics of the Roman occupation, unearthed in digging foundations in the city, rare remains of the Middle Ages, and valuable documents and letters. The Corporation Gallery is a collection of fine pictures belonging to the City Corporation, and

there are often special loan collections there that are particularly fine.

St. Paul's Church and the Crypt. — Tickets for the Crypt are obtained at the right, within the church, in a small entrance where the stairway leads to the Whispering Gallery (around under the dome), and the Outer Gallery and Ball. Charges: Whispering Gallery and two outside galleries, 6*d.* (12 cents); Ball, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents); Library, Great Bell, and Geometrical Staircase, 6*d.* (12 cents); Clock, 2*s.* (50 cents); Crypt, 6*d.* (12 cents).

Law Courts, site of Temple Bar, Fleet Street. Out of Fleet Street, in Wine Court, have luncheon at "Ye Old Cheshire Cheese Chop House." Sit in the seat so often occupied by Dr. Sam Johnson; ask to look at the Visitors' Books, buy a pipe like those used in Johnson's day, and visit the Johnson room upstairs. On the left, out of Fleet Street, is the Church of St. Bride (or Bridget), where Richardson, the author of "Clarissa Harlowe" and "Pamela," is buried. The grave is about the middle of the central aisle, marked by a flat stone, near pew No. 8.

The Temple and its Gardens. — Temple Church and the grave of Oliver Goldsmith outside, at the left of the church; Middle-Temple

Hall and its connection with Queen Elizabeth and Shakespeare.

Convent (Covent) Garden Fruit and Flower Market. — Go up the stairway to the top.

Parliament Buildings. — Best time to visit here is on Saturday, when it is usual to open to visitors the Houses of Lords and Commons. Visit Westminster Hall and the Chapel of St. Stephen.

Westminster Abbey. — The Cloisters, the Chapter House, the Jerusalem Chamber, and the dining-room of Westminster School.

British Museum. — Special things to study: Manuscript Room, Royal Library, Reading Room, Elgin Marbles, Assyrian and Egyptian galleries (note the Rosetta Stone), Room of Metals, Coins, Gems, and Cameos, where the Portland Vase will be found. Ring a bell at door for permission to see this.

National Gallery. — Trafalgar Square. Visit this gallery as soon as possible.

National Portrait Gallery, back of the National Gallery. Remarkable collection.

South Kensington Museum. — Note especially the cartoons of Raphael upstairs, also the water colors and collection of paintings; downstairs, the Della Robbia Collection, the jewelry, and the lace.

Tower of London. — All parts shown visitors. Ask especially to visit the little Church of St. Peter in Chains. On the way to the Tower stop a moment at St. Swithin's Church, Cannon Street, to see in the front of it, outside, the old London Stone, once in the Forum of Agricola, from which all distances were measured in the time of the Roman occupation. When leaving the Tower note Tower Hill, where in the little park is the site of the Block, drive around the Tower walls, pass the Mint, cross Tower Bridge, through Tooley Street, to the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway Station, the site of the Tabard Inn, from which Chaucer's Pilgrims started for Canterbury; see the old Church of St. Saviour, where are buried Edmund Shakespeare, brother of William, Philip Massinger, the dramatic poet, and John Fletcher, who was associated with Beaumont, and cross London Bridge for the return to starting point.

Do not fail to visit the Tate Gallery of modern pictures on the banks of the Thames near Vauxhall Bridge. Tram car from Victoria Street, near Victoria Station, to Vauxhall Bridge. Walk to the left to reach the Tate Gallery. Open from 10 A. M. till 5.30 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 6 P. M. Admission, Tuesdays

and Wednesdays, 6*d.* (12 cents), free other days.

Also visit the famous Wallace collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, Duke Street, Oxford Street. Open on Monday from 12 M. till 5 P. M.; other days, 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2.30 till 5.30 P. M. Admission, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6*d.* (12 cents), free all other days.

Kensington Palace. — Reached from Kensington High Street, or Bayswater Road. Queen Victoria's birthplace. Closed on Wednesdays. Open on other week-days from 10 A. M. till dusk. Open Sundays, 2 P. M. till dusk.

Battersea Park, Battersea, S. W. — District Railway, or omnibus to Victoria, thence by omnibus or by Brighton Railway to Battersea Park Station, five minutes.

Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. — Take the "Bakerloo" Tube to Regent's Park; or the District Railway, or Metropolitan Railway to Portland Road; or take omnibus on Regent Street or Oxford Street to Clarence Gate. Open from 9 A. M. till sunset; Sundays, from 10.30 A. M. till dusk. Admission on Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s.* (25 cents); other days by special order only.

Regent's Park, N. W. — Take "Bakerloo"

Tube to Regent's Park, or District, or Metropolitan railways to Baker Street; or take omnibus from Oxford Circus (head of Regent Street) down Portland Place. The Zoölogical Gardens are in Regent's Park. Open from 9 A. M. till sunset; Sundays, from 10.30 A. M. till dark. Admission on Mondays 6*d.* (12 cents); on other week-days, 1*s.* (25 cents); on Sundays, by member's order only. (The hotel managers can almost always arrange for the admission of visitors on Sunday.)

Windsor Castle. — Trains from Paddington (about 45 minutes). Round trip, 1st class, 5*s.* 6*d.* ($1.37); 3d class, 3*s.* (75 cents); Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, 1st class, 4*s.* 6*d.* ($1.12); 3d class, 2*s.* 9*d.* (68 cents). From Waterloo (North Station), same fares. Takes about seventy minutes. Wards and Northern Terrace always open to the public. St. George's Chapel, open daily, except Fridays and holy days, from 12.30 to 4 P. M. Services on Sunday, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; on week-days, 10.30 A. M. and 5 P. M. State Apartments and Albert Chapel open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and all bank holidays (except when the court is in residence). Admission on Wednesdays and bank holidays free. On all other days, grown

persons, 1*s.*, children, 6*d.* The proceeds are devoted to local charities.

Other Places of Interest near London.

Chelsea Hospital and *Chelsea.* — Reached by steamer on the Thames, by train and tramway, or by omnibus; river trip most desirable, and trip may be taken the same day that Kew Gardens are visited.

The Chelsea Hospital, near the boat-landing, is a royal institution founded by Charles II in March, 1681. It is a home for old and disabled soldiers. In the center of the quadrangle is a statue of Charles II by Grinling Gibbons. It was at Chelsea Hospital that the body of the Duke of Wellington lay in state while the bronze funeral car, that is in the crypt at St. Paul's, was being cast. In the chapel are battle flags captured in various parts of the world by the British Army. Thirteen of them are American flags. Men are admitted to the hospital on their record for good character and merits as a soldier, not on account of period of service. The hospital was built by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, on the site of St. James' College. There is a tradition that Nell Gwynn gave substantial aid in building it.

Although a part of Metropolitan London, Chelsea has a strong individual history of its own. It was once a village, two miles from London, and is recorded in the Domesday Book as Chelchith, for it was not till the sixteenth century that it began to be called Chelsey.

It had a Manor House that Henry VIII gave to Katherine Parr, and this was afterward the property of Sir Hans Sloane. This celebrated man, who was created a baron in 1716, was a notable collector and celebrated physician. He followed Sir Isaac Newton as president of the Royal Society, and for sixteen years was president of the College of Physicians. It was the purchase of his valuable collections for $100,000, — which was much less than their real value, — together with the Royal Library of George II, that formed the beginning of the British Museum in 1759. Sir Hans had lived in Bloomsbury (the British Museum is in Bloomsbury), and when he bought the Manor House of Chelsea he removed to this all his books and his cabinets of curiosities. These included manuscripts, prints, drawings, pictures, medals, coins, seals, and cameos. This house stood where Beaufort Street is, and the street gets its name from it, as it was known as Beaufort House, having previously been called Buckingham House. It

was demolished in 1740. It was at the north end of Beaufort Row.

Sir Thomas More and his family occupied it, in that delightful family life that Erasmus, his friend, spoke of so feelingly. The famous painter, Holbein, met Henry VIII at the home of Sir Thomas More, a meeting that had such happy results for the artist.

When Sir Thomas had been tried and condemned in Westminster Hall and beheaded on Tower Hill, his head was exposed on London Bridge. There are two claims for the burial of his body. One, that this lies in the little Church of St. Peter in Chains, within the Tower walls; the other, that it was laid at rest in the old parish church of Chelsea. At all events, a visitor may see his monument there, where the inscription was written by More himself. His daughter Margaret claimed his head when the space it occupied on London Bridge was needed for that of another victim. She was a devoted daughter, a remarkably brilliant and noble woman, and the wife of William Roper, who later wrote the "Life of Sir Thomas More," a valuable work. The Roper family burial place was in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, and here Margaret buried the head of her beloved father, which at her own death was placed within

her arms. Sir Thomas More was the author of "Utopia," which deals with the vices that come from too great power, and in a philosophical way treats the question of religious creed. It is a political romance, and his imaginary island is perfect, — in laws, politics, religion, morals, and institutions. By way of contrast, he showed the evils of existing laws.

Thomas Carlyle lived in Great Cheyne Row till his death in 1881. Froude in his "Carlyle" gives a letter written to his wife, relative to the taking of this house, in which he described it, going into minute detail, and with enthusiasm in regard to the rooms, writing, "Goody! three stories besides the sunk story," and telling her the rent, thirty-five pounds ($175). Here he spent the rest of his life, honored as the greatest man in literature of his period, and from here he went to call upon Queen Victoria at her special invitation, and having talked with her at length, summed up his impressions of her as "a nice, homely body, just like scores of farmers' wives I have met in Allandale."

At Cheyne Row — named, by the way, for Lord Cheyne who lived for some time at the Manor House — Mary Ann Evans, "George Eliot," came to live after her marriage with John Walter Cross. They were married at St.

George's Church, Hanover Square, in May, 1880, and she died at the house in Cheyne Row in December. She was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

Leigh Hunt and his family lived in Upper Cheyne Row in 1834, and Carlyle has left a dramatic word-picture of the household. He called it "a poetical Tinkerdom without parallel even in literature." "Yet the noble Hunt receives you in his Tinkerdom in the spirit of a king and apologizes for nothing."

The workhouse that belongs to St. George's, Hanover Square, occupies the site of Lord Shaftesbury's country house at Chelsea. At this country house John Locke wrote a large portion of his famous "Essay on the Human Understanding."

Tobias Smollett lived in Chelsea, where Upper Cheyne Row and the end of Lawrence Street join. The house is no longer standing. "Every Sunday," he said himself, "Smollett's house is open to all unfortunate brothers of the quill, whom he treats with beef, pudding, and potatoes, port, punch, and Calvert's entire butt-beer." The playgrounds of the Board School occupy the site of the gardens of Smollett's house, which was called "Monmouth House." He wrote his "Humphrey Clinker"

and "Sir Launcelot Greaves" while living at Chelsea.

Dean Swift lived for a time in Chelsea, in what in now Church Street, which runs from the river to Fulham Road. He says that he walked from town, usually about sunset, and it took him something less than an hour. "It is a good two miles and just 5,748 steps."

Joseph Mallord William Turner died in Chelsea, a lodger in a small house overlooking the river. In the neighborhood he was known as Admiral Booth and was supposed to be a poor old naval officer. He had a singular desire to be alone, that grew stronger as his mind became weaker. The housekeeper of his house in Queen Ann Street had been for several days trying to find him, as he had been unusually long away at this time. When she finally discovered his place of retreat he was very ill and evidently dying. The next day he passed away and was buried in the crypt of St. Paul's. The nation received all his paintings and drawings, and the Royal Academy received $100,000 of his fortune. He left a property worth $700,000. Ruskin, who found his work a satisfaction and keen delight, paid the highest tribute to his character as a man, and was his constant defender against all his enemies.

Whistler resided for some time at Chelsea, where he found inspiration for his genius, as so many others had done. At Tudor House Queen Mary detained the Princess Elizabeth, in reality a prisoner, in charge of Sir Henry Bedingfield. Dante Gabriel Rosetti lived for a time at Tudor House, attracted by the associations of old Chelsea.

From 1742 to 1803 the Earl of Ranelagh had a house and grounds here that were popular as a resort.

Cheyne Walk is a charming promenade along the river front, protected by the Thames Embankment.

Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. — Take train from stations: Victoria, London Bridge, Kensington, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's. Also by the lines of the London & Brighton or the South Eastern & Chatham railways.

The Crystal Palace was built for the exposition of 1851 and occupied the site of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. It was taken down and re-erected here at Sydenham, and with its galleries, courts, and gardens it is one of the chief places of resort and entertainment for Londoners. In the central transept there is an immense organ having 4,568 pipes and room for an orchestra of 4,000 performers. The courts

are devoted to architectural exhibits, and illustrate art development. The several courts are known as the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman, the Alhambra, Byzantine, Middle Age, Renaissance, Italian, and Pompeian, together with some that show what modern art has accomplished. The grounds are handsomely laid out and the fountains are notable. There is a large lake with pleasure boats, and sections are laid out for cricket, tennis, and other popular amusements.

Dulwich. — Frequent trains from Victoria or the Holborn Viaduct Station. Tickets, round trip, 1st class, 1*s.* (25 cents); 3*d* class, 8*d.* (16 cents). A visit is paid to Dulwich for its Picture Gallery, which is free to the public and open every day, except Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. in summer, and from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. in winter. Connected with Dulwich College, this gallery, opened to the public in 1817, has some four hundred masterpieces of artists like Titian, Poussin, Rembrandt, Murillo, Turner, Gainsborough, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Hampstead and *Hampstead Heath.*—Reached by rail from Broad Street Station, via Camden Town. Frequent trains.

This suburb of London is only four miles from the center of the city, and is picturesque

and sylvan in character, with many literary associations. The Heath, "Hampstead's airy summit," is thirty-six feet higher than the cross on St. Paul's. One of the old inns of the village was called the "Upper Flask," and here the famous Kit-Kat Club met in summer. Among the members of this club were Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, Richardson, the novelist, Marlborough, and Walpole. The club was political, made up of Whig patriots, who were working to secure the Protestant Succession at the close of William III's reign.

The poetess Joanna Baillie lived for many years, and died, at Bolton House, on Windmill Hill, Hampstead. Wordsworth and all the literary folk of her time paid her distinguished attentions, but she lived with her sister a simple and secluded life. She was buried in Hampstead Churchyard on the southeast side of the church, and within this Church of St. John there is a memorial to her. The artist Constable is also buried in this churchyard.

At Well Walk Mrs. Barbauld lived in 1785, her husband being the preacher in a Presbyterian Chapel on High Street that has since been taken down. Mrs. Barbauld's work at Hampstead included the editing of the invaluable "Correspondence of Richardson."

John Keats visited Leigh Hunt at Hampstead, and was so charmed with the place he came here to live, and it was from here that he set forth for Italy in 1820 in the vain search for health. At Wentworth Place, the home of a Mr. Charles Brown, he wrote much of his best work, — his "Ode to a Nightingale," "St. Agnes," "Isabella," "Hyperion," and the first part of "Endymion." In illness, grief over the death of his brother, and consumed with love for Fanny Brawne (who lived next door), the young poet poured out his heart in verse. In the last months of his residence at Hampstead he could only walk to the end of Well Walk, where he rested on a bench that became famous through his name.

Alexander Pope was a frequent guest at the Upper Flask Tavern, Hampstead Heath.

Shelley spent some time with Leigh Hunt at Hampstead, when Keats was their neighbor. Hunt in some of his charming essays speaks with enthusiastic affection of Shelley, and lays stress upon his kindness of heart and his winning personality.

George Crabbe, the poet, often visited a friend, Mr. Lemuel Hoare, at North End, Hampstead Heath. In a letter from there he once wrote, "I rhyme with a great deal of facility at Hampstead."

Leigh Hunt lived in the Vale of Health, a small village on the Heath. James T. Fields visited him in 1859, and said that his beautiful manner made the tiny cottage seem like a rich abode. Leigh Hunt recalls that a road over the Heath, near his Vale of Health, is a bit of the old Roman Road, or Watling Street, that led to the north.

Hampton Court. — State apartments and picture galleries, open every day, except Friday, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. in summer, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. in winter; Sunday, from 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. in summer, 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. in winter. Free. Trains from Waterloo Station. First class, round trip, 2*s.* 9*d.* (68 cents); 2d class, round trip, 2*s.* (50 cents); 3d class, round trip, 1*s.* 10*d.* (45 cents).

The palace stands in grounds that embrace five hundred and eighty acres, and on three sides the Thames sweeps. The property once belonged to the Knights of St. John, and they leased it to Cardinal Wolsey. It was he who built the palace, and his royal master, Henry VIII, expressed such approval of it that the Cardinal wisely offered it to him. The King at once took it and it was one of his favorite palaces. It was here that Jane Seymour died in giving birth to Edward VI; Henry here married

Katherine Parr; when Queen Mary married Philip of Spain they spent their honeymoon at Hampton Court; Queen Elizabeth spent the joyous Christmas seasons of 1572 and 1593 here, holding splendid court; when the plague raged in London in 1625 Charles I and his Queen, Henrietta, came to Hampton Court, and later this same king was kept a prisoner here, before his execution; Cromwell made it his special country home; Charles II and James II were particularly fond of the place; William III had Sir Christopher Wren build the present state apartments by changing two of the courts; Mary, his Queen, with the help of her ladies-in-waiting, did needlework for one of the rooms; and Queen Anne and Georges I and II spent much time here. In the reign of George I the great hall was arranged as a theater, and "Henry VIII" by Shakespeare was here performed. It was curious that the fall of Wolsey should be shown in the very place he had built. The apartments include: —

The Guard Chamber with some rare arms.

The King's First Presence Chamber, with throne of William III, where the chandelier dates from the time of Queen Anne. The wood carvings are by Grinling Gibbons, and the

Hampton "Court Beauties" by Sir Godfrey Kneller are of special interest.

The Second Presence Chamber has several pictures by Titian, Tintoretto, Velasquez, and Van Dyck.

The Audience Chamber has some portraits by Titian and some of the works of Lorenzo Lotto of the Lombard School of the fifteenth century.

The King's Drawing Room has pictures by Veronese and Giorgione.

The Bed Chamber of William III has the "Court Beauties" of the reign of Charles II, by Lely, and here also is the state bed of Queen Charlotte.

The King's Dressing Room has four pictures by Salvator Rosa.

The King's Waiting Room has a mirror arranged in such a position that it reflects this whole suite.

The Private Room of Queen Mary has a beautiful "Holy Family" by Giulio Romano, the favorite pupil of Raphael.

The Queen's Gallery is 172 feet long, and among its pictures by Rembrandt, Holbein, and Murillo are four portraits of Queen Elizabeth that show her at four periods of her life, the first one as a child and the last one when she was old. There are also some rare Gobelin

tapestries that show scenes in the life of Alexander the Great. These are after Lebrun.

The Queen's Bed Chamber has the state bed of Queen Anne.

The Queen's Drawing Room has a valuable collection of pictures by Benjamin West. One represents the "Death of General Wolfe." Note the view from the central window, which embraces the park and is very fine.

The Queen's Audience Chamber has some works of Holbein.

The Public Dining Room has some paintings by Gainsborough and Lawrence, and from here the visitor enters the Private Chapel of the Queen and the picture galleries.

Then there are three chambers of the Prince of Wales that are embraced in the State Apartments.

Highgate. — This attractive village is a suburb of London, only five and a half miles from the General Post Office. It lies about 425 feet above the great city, so that the views from there are particularly fine. It is pleasantly reached by train from King's Cross Station, or by omnibus on Tottenham Court Road (Oxford Street).

Aside from the villas in their pretty gardens there are also many houses of great historic

interest. The literary associations of Highgate are notable. Lord Bacon died at the house of the Earl of Arundel, which stood on the slope of Highgate Hill, but no one knows its exact site. Coleridge lived near St. Michael's Church, in which there is a memorial to him. Highgate was his home for nineteen years. He died here and was buried in the old Chapel yard, and his tomb was covered by a large slab. When the new Grammar School was built on the site in 1866 the grave was enclosed in the crypt of the School Chapel. William Winter in his fine sympathetic spirit deplores the doleful surroundings of the tomb, and says that it is "as if the evil and cruel fate that marred his life were still triumphant over his ashes." He says also that "he should have been laid in some wild, free place, where the grass would grow, and the trees could wave their branches over his head."

Leigh Hunt lived for a time at Highgate, in lodgings near Coleridge.

Although George Eliot died at Chelsea she was buried in the cemetery at Highgate. The grave is in the section that overlooks London, and above it is a granite shaft with this inscription: —

"Of those immortal dead who still live on
In minds made better by their presence.
Here lies the body
of
'George Eliot.'
Mary Ann Cross.
Born 22nd November, 1819.
Died 22nd December, 1880."

Kew Gardens. — Go by steamer on the Thames; return by tram car, or on top of omnibus.

The Botanic Gardens at Kew are, perhaps, the finest in the world and they cover over seventy-five acres. The Palm House and the conservatories are filled with valuable collections that attract visitors who are making a study of botany. The mother of George III established the Botanic Gardens in 1760. She resided at Kew House, that is no longer standing. The pleasure grounds at Kew are charmingly embellished with flowers and once formed the park of Kew Palace. This palace was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Queen Caroline, the wife of George II, occupied it for a time, and Queen Charlotte died here in 1818.

Lambeth Palace, South Bank of Thames. — The residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lollards' Tower, Picture Gallery, and Guard Room open daily. Free. Library open Mon-

day, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Closed for six weeks from September 1.

This palace and its grounds occupy eighteen acres. The Lollards' Tower was built in 1435, and was named for the followers of Wycliffe, who were here imprisoned and tortured. The library has some very rare manuscripts. There are some portraits in the picture gallery that demand special attention.

Hours for Visitors.

British Museum, Great Russell Street, W. C. Open from 10 A. M., every day but Sunday. Free. On Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, all the collections may be seen. Other days, only certain ones are open to visitors. Open Sunday from 2 to 4 P. M.

Houses of Parliament. Open on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 3.30 P. M., free. Get tickets at office of Lord Chamberlain, Victoria Tower.

National Gallery. Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 4 or 6 P. M., free. Open on Thursday and Friday from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., tickets, 6*d.* (12 cents).

Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Works by living artists. First Monday in May to first Monday in August, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Royal Institute of Water Colors, 190 Piccadilly. Open April to July.

South Kensington Museum, entrance from Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M., free. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 4, 5, or 6 P. M., tickets, 6*d.* (12 cents). Open Sunday, 2 to 4 P. M.

Temple Church may be visited every day, except Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Middle Temple Hall. Ring the bell at the door and ask to visit it. Give a tip of 1*s.* (25 cents).

Tower of London. Open Monday and Saturday from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., from October 1 to April 30; from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., from May 1 to September 30, free. On other days, open at same hours, free, with tickets for Armory and Crown Jewels, 6*d.* (12 cents), each. Good local guide books are for sale at the entrance for 1*d.* (2 cents) and 6*d.* (12 cents).

Westminster Abbey. Open daily from 9.30 A. M. till 6 P. M., June, July, and August; 9.30 A. M. until afternoon service is ended, November to March; 9.30 A. M. till 5 P. M., March and October; 9.30 A. M. till 5.30 P. M., April and September.

Drives.

The drives in London should provide for seeing Whitehall, Piccadilly, Green Park, Hyde Park with Rotten Row and the Serpentine, Royal Albert Hall and the Albert Memorial, Constitution Hill, Buckingham Palace, St. James Park, Marlborough House, St. James Palace, Pall Mall, Regent Street, Regent Park, Oxford Street, site of Old Bailey and Newgate, Smithfield Markets, Cheapside, Bow Church, Mansion House, Bank of England, Royal Exchange, St. Giles', Cripplegate, with its piece of the old Roman Wall, and the Tomb of Milton, House and Church of John and Charles Wesley, the Bunhill Fields Cemetery with graves of John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, and Isaac Watts, Char-

terhouse, Foundling Hospital, Madame Tussaud's Wax-Works, and Marylebone Road (evening best time for visit).

Have luncheon one day at "Crosby Hall," once the residence of Richard III when he was Duke of Gloucester, also once the residence of Sir Thomas More. It is now a restaurant, in Bishopsgate Street, near St. Helen's Place.

Some Satisfactory London Omnibus Routes or Drives.

To get a good idea of the "City," take a seat on top of an omnibus going down the Strand to Fleet Street. On the left, note the Law Courts, and in front of these the "Griffin," which marks the site of the old Temple Bar, the gateway which was the entrance to the "City." On the right is a gateway that gives entrance to the Temple. On the way down Fleet Street, on the left, note the entrance to the Court where the "Old Cheshire Cheese Chop House" stands, so closely connected with Dr. Sam Johnson and his friends. On the right, note the Church of St. Bride, where Richardson, the early novelist, is buried. Passing through Ludgate Circus, and up Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's is reached; thence the way lies through Cheapside to the Mansion

House, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange.

For return, take an omnibus for High Holborn and Oxford Street. After passing the Post Office and the General Telegraph Office, at the corner of Newgate Street and the Old Bailey, is the Central Criminal Court, occupying the site of the Old Bailey. Back of this was the famous Newgate Prison. Just beyond the Court Buildings, on the right, is the Church of St. Sepulchre. In this church the bell tolled the death knell for those who were to go forth from the old prison to pay the penalty for their crimes. Cross the Holborn Viaduct, built above Farringdon Street that runs to the Thames, through Ludgate Circus. A little beyond, on the left, are some fine old houses, built in the reign of Elizabeth. The omnibus route is through Oxford Street to Oxford Circus and Regent Street.

Another route is to take the omnibus, with a seat on top, at Oxford Circus, through Bayswater Road, Notting Hill to Holland Walk, and see Holland House, and in Melbury Road the late Lord Leighton's house and studio. Turn into Kensington High Street, and at No. 144 see the house of Sir David Wilkie, who occupied it for eleven years, from 1813 to 1824. Take

an omnibus going back, along by Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park (passing the Albert Memorial and the Royal Albert Hall), and through Piccadilly, to Piccadilly Circus.

These routes give a very comprehensive idea of London.

Motor Cars for Hire.

From £1 5*s.* ($6.25) for 2 hours.
" £2 2*s.* ($10.50) " ½ day.
" £3 3*s.* ($15.75) " 1 day.
Automobiles de Luxe, Ltd., 144 Oxford Road, Islington, N.
Telephones, 198 and 1627 North.
West End Office, 12 Regent Street, S. W.
Telegrams — Seismic, London.

For Automobiling and Cycling.

For Road Books in regard to cycling and automobiling, apply to the "Cycle and Touring Club of England," addressing simply, London.

Map for English roads may be obtained of Lord Montague, Piccadilly Mansions, 17 Shaftesbury Square, London.

Admirable Cycling Tours may be arranged with the Polytechnic Touring Association, 309 Regent Street, London, W.

Following are some sample tours: —

1. From London (King's Cross) to High Barnet, return from Winchmore Hill; ticket for passenger and cycle, good for two days, 1st

class, 1*s.* 11*d.* (47 cents); 3d class, 1*s.* (25 cents). Bicycle rate, 6*d.* (12 cents).

2. From London (King's Cross) to High Barnet, return from Hatfield; ticket for passenger and cycle, good for two days, 1st class, 2*s.* 8*d.* (66 cents); 3d class, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents). Bicycle rate, 1*s.* (25 cents).

3. London (King's Cross) to Hatfield, return from Hitchin; ticket for passenger and cycle, good for two days, 1st class, 5*s.* ($1.25); 3d class, 2*s.* 9*d.* (68 cents). Bicycle rate, 1*s.* (25 cents).

Theaters in London.

Adelphi,	Strand.
Apollo,	Shaftesbury Ave.
Criterion,	Piccadilly Circus.
Daly's,	Leicester Square.
Drury Lane,	Drury Lane.
Gaiety,	Strand.
Garrick,	Charing Cross Road.
Haymarket,	Haymarket.
His Majesty's,	Haymarket.
Lyceum,	Strand.
Lyric,	Shaftesbury Ave.
Prince of Wales,	Coventry St.
Savoy,	Savoy St.
Shaftesbury,	Shaftesbury Ave.
Terry's,	Strand.
Wyndham's,	Charing Cross Road.

Variety Theaters in London.

Alhambra,	Charing Cross Road.
Coliseum,	St. Martin's Lane.
Empire,	Leicester Square.
Hippodrome,	Charing Cross Road.
Holborn Empire,	High Holborn.
London Pavilion,	Piccadilly Circus.
Oxford,	Oxford Street.
Palace,	Charing Cross Road.
Tivoli,	Strand.

Important Persons, Places, Sites.

The old Duke of Marlborough lived in Marlborough House.

The Duke of Wellington lived thirty-two years in Apsley House, adjoining Hyde Park.

Lord Nelson lived at 141 New Bond Street after the battle of Cape St. Vincent.

Lord Chesterfield, "the polite," died in Chesterfield House, May Fair.

Edmund Burke lived at 37 Gerard Street, Soho.

Sir Robert Peel died at his house in the Privy-Gardens, Whitehall.

Dryden died at 43 Gerard Street, Soho.

Addison died in Holland House, Kensington.

Byron was born in the house No. 24 Holles Street, Cavendish Square. He spent his short

married life at 139 Piccadilly. He wrote his "Lara" at rooms of the Albany, No. 2 A.

Shelley had lodgings at 41 Hans Place, Sloane Street.

Keats wrote his great sonnet on Chapman's "Homer" in a room on the second floor at 71 Cheapside.

Dr. Sam Johnson completed his Dictionary in the garret at 17 Gough Square, Fleet Street; he died at 8 Bolt Court, Fleet Street.

Boswell died at 47 Great Portland Street, out of Oxford Street.

Goldsmith died at 2 Brick Court, in the Temple, third floor, on the right as one goes up.

Horace Walpole lived at 5 Arlington Street, Piccadilly; he died at 11 Berkley Square in 1797.

Mrs. Siddons lived at 49 Great Marlborough Street; she died in Siddons House, at the top of Upper Baker Street, Regent's Park, right-hand side.

Sterne, who wrote "Tristram Shandy," died at 41 Old Bond Street.

Charles Lamb lived at 4 Inner Temple Lane.

Sir Isaac Newton lived in St. Martin's Street, south side of Leicester Square.

Dr. Jenner lived at 14 Hertford Street, May Fair.

Grinling Gibbons lived on the west side of Bow Street, Covent Garden, north corner of King's Court.

Sir Joshua Reynolds lived in the center house, west side of Leicester Square.

Wilkie painted his famous "Rent Day" at 84 Upper Portland Street; his "Chelsea Pensioners" at 24 Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington.

Sir Thomas Lawrence died at 65 Russell Square.

Turner, the artist, lived at 47 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, lived in Norfolk Street, Strand, last house on left-hand side. He was born on Great Tower Hill, at his father's, Admiral Penn's, house on the east side, in a court adjoining the London Wall.

Sydney Smith died at 56 Green Street, Grosvenor Square.

Handel lived in Burlington House, Piccadilly, with the Earl of Burlington; he died in Brook Street, Hanover Square.

Watteau lived with Dr. Mead at 49 Great Ormond Street.

Madame de Staël lived at 30 Argyle Street, off Regent Street.

Charles X, of France, lived at 72 South Audley Street.

Joseph and Lucien Bonaparte lived at 23 Park Crescent, Portland Place.

Samuel Rogers, the banker and poet, died at his home, 22 St. James Place, overlooking the Green Park.

Isaak Walton lived in Chancery Lane, in the seventh house on the left walking from Fleet Street to Holborn.

Nell Gwynn died in a house on the site of 79 Pall Mall.

Butler, the author of "Hudibras," died in Rose Street, Covent Garden, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Benjamin Franklin worked as a printer in Bartholomew Close, West Smithfield. He lived at 7 Craven Street, Strand.

No. 1 Fleet Street, site of the Devil Tavern, was a favorite resort of Ben Jonson and Dr. Sam Johnson.

The Great Fire of London began in Pudding Lane, Monument Yard; it ended at Pie Corner, in Giltspur Street.

Milton Street, Cripplegate, was the "Grub Street" of old days, where poor and struggling authors lived.

Sir Thomas More, the Lord Chancellor, was born in Milk Street, Cheapside.

Lord Bacon, Lord Chancellor, was born in York House, on the site of Buckingham Street, Strand.

Milton was born in Bread Street, Cheapside. The Mermaid Tavern was also in Bread Street. Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Ben Jonson were often at this tavern.

Daniel Defoe, who was the son of a butcher, was born near St. Giles', Cripplegate.

Horace Walpole was born in the house of his father, Sir Robert Walpole, 24 Arlington Street, Piccadilly.

Gray, the poet, was born at 41 Cornhill, where his father had a shop.

Pope was born on Lombard Street, where his father was a small merchant.

Of Literary Interest.

One of the intensely interesting sections of London is in Southwark, at the end of London Bridge, on the Surrey side. We cross the bridge and enter Borough High Street. At the right, very near the bridge, is the old Church of St. Saviour, where the choir, transepts, and the Lady Chapel are parts of the church that was

connected with St. Mary Overy, one of the powerful religious houses that stood here before the Norman Conquest. After the Conquest two Norman knights reformed it and made it a retreat for priests of the Augustine Order. In this Church of St. Saviour is buried John Gower, the friend of Chaucer. In 1493 Caxton printed Gower's "Confessio Amantis," a moral poem, in which he is very severe on the vices of his time. He died in 1402, so he did not see his work in print. His monument is a handsome one, restored by one of the dukes of Sutherland, for they belong to the Gower family. There is a moral reflection in the quaint old English of his "Confessio Amantis" that has served many writers since his day as a helpful suggestion: —

> "Who that well his warke beginneth,
> The rather a good ende he winneth."

Edmund Shakespeare, William's brother, is also buried here. He was an actor, but just starting in his profession, as he died when twenty-seven years old. His funeral took place the last day of the year 1607. Also lying here is Philip Massinger, the dramatic poet, who ranks next to Shakespeare. He lived in Southwark, on the Thames Bank, near the Globe Theater, and died there in 1639. The site of this theater is occu-

pied by a large brewery. John Fletcher, the friend of Philip Massinger and the associate of Francis Beaumont, was buried at St. Saviour's. They lived together on the Bank-side, and their first play was probably written in 1607. Fletcher was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was the son of a bishop. He died of the plague in August, 1625. He never married. Beaumont married, and, dying in 1615, was buried at Westminster. In this church James I was married to Joan Beaufort, the niece of Cardinal Beaufort, who was a famous beauty.

On the site of the station of the Brighton & South Coast Railway, just off the Borough High Street, stood the Tabard Inn, which belonged to the Abbot of Winchester, together with his palace and the Church of St. Saviour. It was at the Tabard Inn that pilgrims gathered to start upon their way to the Shrine of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. It was as he watched this scene that Chaucer planned his "Canterbury Tales." There are eighteen of these stories as related by a company on the way to and from the sacred shrine, and to the one telling the best tale a supper was to be given at the Tabard Inn on the return.

Circular Tours.

It is impossible to say too much in favor of the Circular Tours arranged for summer travel in England.

There are distinct advantages in making London the headquarters, during a visit in England and Wales. One enjoys the feeling that the great city is for a time the "home," to which return will be made; the heavy baggage may be left in safety; upon each return there may be a fresh arrangement of baggage for the next trip; the mail arrives without interruption; a day or two may be taken to prepare for the next little journey; and last, but by no means least, is the real economy of the circular form of ticket.

Circular Tickets.

Tourist tickets are available for six months, and if one is to make a prolonged stay in England they will be found useful.

Week-end tickets are issued on Fridays, Saturdays, and occasionally for Sundays, and are good for return on Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday.

Excursion tickets are those which are issued on certain days.

By a careful consideration of these forms of tickets, and an occasional single, or return, form, one may see all England and Wales at a moderate cost, and see them with a pleasing variety of route.

These tickets are to be obtained at the offices of the several railway companies, at the stations, at the offices of Thos. Cook & Son, and of the American Express Company.

The Great Western Railway.

(Tickets good for six months.)

No. 1.—London (Paddington), Oxford, Evesham, Worcester, Malvern, Hereford, Abergavenny, Usk, Monmouth, Newport, Bristol, Bath, Swindon, London.

Tickets, 1st class, 53*s.* ($13.25).
2d class, 34*s.* ($8.50).
3d class, 27*s.* ($6.75).

Oxford, see page 68; *Evesham* is on the Avon River, and once had a famous monastery that dated from the eighth century. A certain St. Egwin was accused falsely and sent in fetters to Rome. Before he started upon his unhappy journey the key of the fetters was thrown into the Avon. He had hardly arrived at Rome,

when a fish was caught in the Tiber that had in its stomach the identical key. The Pope took this as a proof of the innocence of the holy man and he was sent back to his labors. He founded the Monastery, which became one of the strongest in England, and which was destroyed when all the other religious houses fell. The battle of Evesham was fought between Simon de Montfort, who held Henry III a prisoner, and Prince Edward, who afterward became Edward I. Simon was killed in this battle and his body was buried in the Abbey Church, before the high altar.

Worcester is on the Severn River, and its Cathedral is notable. It was the church of an abbey founded by the Saxon kings. King John is buried in the Cathedral, and his body was shown to the people in 1797 and then replaced in the tomb. This cathedral was founded only about thirty years after the Conquest by the Norman William, and the crypt dates from its founding. Some of the early cloisters are used to-day, and the windows are superb. Every third year there are fine musical festivals held in Worcester, and Worcester, Massachusetts, adopted her notable musical festivals from the old English custom in Royal Worcester.

There are some royal portraits in the Epis-

copal Palace, and also in the Guildhall. Both of these should be visited. The Grammar School was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and it was here that Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras," was educated. Edgar's Tower is a remaining part of the ancient Royal Castle, and preserved in the tower are some valuable manuscripts left by the monks, among them the marriage bond of Shakespeare and an autograph of Sir Thomas Lucy, whom Shakespeare represented as "Justice Shallow." In New Street is the house where Charles II was staying just before the battle of Worcester, and history says he escaped as the soldiers of Cromwell forced the front entrance.

Malvern is only eight miles from Worcester and lies on the slope of the Malvern Hills. There are Great and Little Malvern and they are about three and a half miles apart. Between the two sections of Malvern are the Mineral Springs that have made the place famous, and Malvern is the headquarters of hydropathy, as the water-cure was developed and perfected in connection with the Malvern Springs. The water is warm and sulphureted, and particularly valuable in treating skin diseases.

On one side of the Malvern Hills is the Severn Valley and on the other the "Sylvan Wye."

The highest point of the hills is called the "Beacon," and the view from there is magnificent, taking in Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, and some of the Severn. When the beacon light was kindled it could be seen from twelve counties. Near Little Malvern is Hereford Beacon, not so high, but on its summit is the most perfect ancient British encampment in existence.

The romantic beauty of Malvern has been the inspiration of many English poets. As far back as 1362 Langland wrote "The Vision of Piers Plowman." Piers was a dreamer who fell asleep on Malvern Hills and had a vision, in which all the corrupt conditions of society at that period were revealed to him. The clergy figured largely in this vision, and the whole thing is a poetic satire, full of wit, strength, and strong imagination. There are twenty separate visions, each a part in itself.

Lytton wrote with enthusiasm of Malvern. Byron, too, sang its beauties, and Southey said: —

> "Is Malvern then thy theme? It is a name
> That wakes in me the thought of other years
> And other friends."

There was once a priory in Malvern that was endowed by Edward the Confessor. It is said

that the handsome Parish Church was part of the Priory; Henry VII and his Queen, Elizabeth of York, once came to Malvern, and later gave some beautiful windows for the church. One of these is still there. Malvern is 120 miles from London and 115 miles from Liverpool.

Hereford is on an ancient ford of the Wye, and was once protected by a castle. This castle has entirely disappeared, and its site is occupied by a column in honor of Nelson. In the ancient castle Edward II was deposed. The Cathedral represents the age of Hereford, for its foundation dates from the sixth century, according to an early authority. The present one is the third on the site, but it still has a considerable age, dating back to 1079. The central tower is 144 feet high. David Garrick was born in Hereford, and so was Nell Gwynn. Five railway lines meet at Hereford, and there are many half-day tickets issued for interesting places in the neighborhood.

Abergavenny is a market-town at the confluence of the river Gavenny and the Usk, only three hours' journey from London. High mountains rise about the town, the scenery is lovely, and an ancient name for it would well apply to-day — Gwentlia, "Land of Smiles." The Castle was founded by one of the followers

of William the Conqueror who became the first Lord of Abergavenny. Queen Elizabeth and Charles I were visitors at the Priory; Henry VIII took the old church of St. John, which was the Parish Church, and made it a free grammar school, which is now a Masonic Temple. There are particularly fine walks and drives in the neighborhood, and those who enjoy high hill-climbing will find Sugar Loaf Mountain attractive. The view from the summit, two thousand feet above sea level, will well repay the effort of the visitor. One may drive to Raglan, with its historic castle, to Tintern Abbey, Chepstow, Symond's Yat, and many other pleasant places. There is a good motor service between Abergavenny, Crickhowell, and Brecon. There is an interesting little guide book to the town and district called "The Gate of Wales," which is published by the Chamber of Trade. Visitors will be given one of these books by application to the Honorable Secretary of the Chamber of Trade. It will be sent to one at London upon payment of *3d.* (6 cents) for postage.

Usk is a pretty town on the river Usk, twelve miles from Monmouth. There is a ruin of the old castle standing on a height overlooking the town.

Monmouth lies in the Valley of the Wye, encircled by hills, and it is an ideal spot for the visitor who enjoys side trips and tramps. Henry V was born in Monmouth in 1387 in the Castle, now a ruin. In the Market Place there is a statue of the King, Shakespeare's "Prince Hal."

Newport is an old sea-port on the banks of the Usk. From its docks the wealth of coal from South Wales is transported all over the world. Only three miles away is Caerleon, which must be visited. It was one of the important places in the time of the Roman invasion, and it has the remains of a Roman amphitheater and a piece of the Roman wall that once surrounded the town. It is, together with Tintagel, Avalon, and Glastonbury, closely connected with the Arthurian Legend. Here King Arthur is supposed to have held his court, and in a room overlooking the Usk at Caerleon Tennyson wrote many of his poems on Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Newport has its castle, dating from Roman days, and an old church of the Middle Ages. It also has a remarkable Transporter Bridge, the type of one in Bilbao, Spain, both the work of an eminent French engineer. Newport has a free library, art gallery, museum, public baths, and a gymnasium.

Bristol is a busy, prosperous city on the Avon

and the Frome rivers. While it is modern and progressive, it retains many traces of its Roman occupation. It was King Arthur who built the wall around it and made it strong to resist the Danes. It was from Bristol that Cabot sailed about 1497, and during his voyage discovered Newfoundland. The Cathedral was the chapel of the Monastery that was built in 1142, and it was Henry VIII who made it the seat of a bishop in 1542. Bristol was famous as a seat of learning and was a fashionable resort, and it was always an important place commercially.

Bath is not only a very ancient city but it is also an extremely handsome one, and its history is so filled with the life and gossip of early days that it has a strong hold on the imagination. The situation of Bath, its hills and gardens, its imposing and picturesque buildings, add to the charm it has for the visitor. There are no Roman baths in Italy that are finer than those of Bath. We all feel familiar with the gay and fashionable life of Bath when Beau Nash was master of ceremonies. Anstey's coarse, but witty, "New Bath Guide," together with the graphic stories of those days, has made us familiar with the city, as we are with the London of that period. Bath is still fashionable and gay, but it is modern fashion, — not so picturesque, but

delightfully interesting. At the Grand Pump Room there are band concerts in the hall, on the promenades there is always music, good theaters may always be enjoyed, and there are splendid *fêtes* and carnivals during the season. The Hot Springs are among the best in the world for their curative qualities, and they are controlled by the City Corporation. There are several forms of treatment, among which are the Nauheim Natural Vapor, the Aix Massage, the Electric, and the Sulphur. The Romans used the baths as early as the year 43 A. D. They found that their soldiers were cured of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, skin diseases, and other complaints when they bathed in and drank of these waters. Science has demonstrated that the minerals in the spring will cure almost any chronic disease, where there is no inflammation. The water of the spring in the Grand Pump Room is free to visitors. There are four Hot Springs. The King's Bath is in a fine building, open to the sky, 59 feet long and 40 feet wide. It has a depth of four and a half feet, and contains over 50,000 gallons of water, which has a temperature of 117° Fahr. The Cross Bath, at the end of Bath Street, is not so large, neither is it so hot. The Hot Bath holds nearly 10,000 gallons and it has a temperature of 120° Fahr.

The Tepid Swimming Bath is for men only, and the water is only about 88° Fahr. There are many dressing rooms and many private bath rooms in the several buildings. The water is reduced to the required degree of heat by the addition of the mineral water cooled. The Royal Baths have large private baths, douche baths, reclining baths, an enema bath, and also vapor and shower baths. The Royal Private Baths are for women, with a large swimming bath.

The Abbey Church must be visited. Among the monuments is that of Beau Nash, in his time called "King of Bath." In the Assembly Rooms, used for concerts, bazaars, lectures, etc., there is also a fine ball-room. In the Guildhall there is a bust of George III in the Mayor's room and a portrait of Beau Nash. Upstairs there are other royal portraits. Fanny Burney, who was afterwards Madame d'Arblay, left a diary that gives a faithful and spirited account of the Court life in the time of George III. She is buried in Walcot Cemetery, and the Burney family has erected a handsome monument over her grave. There are many fine parks in Bath, and in several of them there are band concerts during the season.

Swindon has two parts — the "old," that is a market town, and the "new," that is the head-

quarters of the locomotive and car works of the Great Western Railway.

No. 2. — London (Paddington), Didcot, Swindon, Stroud, Gloucester, Ross, Monmouth, Tintern, Chepstow, Lydney, London.

Tickets, 1st class, 44*s.* ($11.00).
2d class, 28*s.* ($7.00).
3d class, 22*s.* ($5.50).

Didcot is a pretty place on the Thames.

Swindon, see page 178.

Stroud, a small town in the Cotswold Hills. Road motor cars in the service of the Great Western Railway run to Painswick, to Falcon Hotel.

Gloucester has a splendid cathedral, nearly all Norman in its architecture. The chimes are famous, and "Great Peter" is one of the largest bells in England. Gloucester has a stretch of canal sixteen and a half miles long without a lock, and it is a rare place for boating. There are enjoyable trips to be made from Gloucester, — to the Wye Valley, the "Forest of Dean," Tewkesbury Abbey, and the Roman village of Chelworth.

Ross is called the "Gate of the Wye," and it is a favorite haunt for artists, fishermen, and the lovers of golf. Near-by trips may include Tintern Abbey, Goodrich Castle, and Symond's

Yat. The remains of Tintern Abbey are called the finest monastic ruin in Europe. There is a climb to the "Devil's Pulpit," which gives a view that can never be forgotten. Symond's Yat is a small village and the end of a rocky glen. There are some curious caves to be visited. In the cemetery at Ross is buried John Kyrle, who spent his life in doing good works that were purely of disinterested benevolence. It was of Kyrle that Pope wrote: —

"But all our praises why should lords engross?
Rise, honest muse! and sing the Man of Ross."

Opposite the Carolian Market Hall may be seen the house in which this public-spirited man died in 1724.

Monmouth, see page 175.

Chepstow, once one of the great strongholds of the Barons. It is near the mouth of the Wye, and the ruins of its castle lie on a high cliff overlooking the river. Tintern Abbey is only four miles from Chepstow.

Lydney is surrounded by scenery that is charmingly sylvan. The "Speech House" in the Royal Forest of Dean is near, and "ye Speech House Hotel" is a pleasant place to make the center for some interesting tramps, and drives, and motor trips.

No. 3. — London (Paddington), Henley, steamer to Kingston, rail to London.

Tickets, 1st class, 13*s.* 2*d.* ($3.29).
2d class, 10*s.* 10*d.* ($2.70).
3d class, 10*s.* ($2.50).

Henley is known the world over as the fashionable rendezvous for the July boat races on the Thames. There is a fine bridge across the river, and the allegorical heads on the keystone, representing the Thames and the Isis, were carved by a woman — Anne Damer, the daughter of Marshall Conway of Park Place, near by. She was a fine sculptress and this work is admirable. Henley has an historic past, for she figured in the period of the Civil War. There is a hotel at Henley called the "Red Lion," which has a record for famous visitors that makes the house notable. Among the great names are Charles I, Prince Rupert, the great Duke of Marlborough, Shenstone, the poet, George III, Queen Charlotte, Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay), Dr. Sam Johnson, and James Boswell.

In the chamber occupied by Charles I in 1632 his monogram, with the date beneath it, is above the fire-place. Johnson here at the Red Lion said that "there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good Tavern or Inn." George IV came to the "Red Lion" to sleep

between the lavender sheets and try the small mutton chops that had become famous. He ate fourteen chops by carefully kept record, which proves that the hotel had kept up to its reputation. At this old "Red Lion" at Henley Shenstone wrote his verses on "An Inn": —

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn."

The steamer trip to Kingston is one of delightful interest, following the winding river, along which are pretty and historic towns, villas, gardens, castles, and parks. There is old Marlow near the Chiltern Hills, crowned with birch trees; Bourne End with its fine residences, and just beyond the Cliveden and Quarry Woods; Windsor Castle and the splendid sweep of forest, and then the Royal College of Eton, founded by Henry VI; the town and river resort of Staines; Hampton Court, with all its historic memories, and then Kingston, where the train is taken for London.

No. 4. — London (Paddington) to Windsor and Eton, steamer to Henley, rail to London.

Tickets, 1st class, 10*s.* 8*d.* ($2.66).
2d class, 8*s.* ($2.00).
3d class, 7*s.* 1*d.* ($1.77).

Windsor is so vitally connected with Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort that every detail in relation to the surroundings is of interest.

The Great Western Railway trains made the trial trip just one month before Victoria's coronation, and in the June following the line was formally opened on the date of a festival at Eton in honor of the birthday of the Queen's grandfather, George III. It was not till June 13, 1842, that the Queen made her first trip on the Great Western Railway, although the Prince Consort had frequently gone over it on his way to and from Windsor. The Royal Coach was finished in Louis XV style, panelled with crimson and white silk; the paintings represented Fire, Air, Earth, and Water; the seats were of carved oak; it had a large bow window, and the wheels were of wood, with wooden tires, thus preventing the harsh sound made by iron on iron rails. This coach is still preserved at Swindon. On February 2, 1901, the remains of Queen Victoria were taken over the Great Western line to her resting place at Windsor, and a special card of " Commemoration " of the funeral was issued, bearing a picture of the train.

Before starting for Windsor it will be well to ask at the Great Western Railway office, 26

Charing Cross, when the State Apartments are open to the public. We go by the main line to Slough, where a short branch line brings us to Windsor and Eton. The splendid Castle was founded by William the Conqueror, but previous to this a palace of the Saxon kings had occupied this site. For more than nine hundred years there has been a royal residence here. The palace overlooks the Thames, and it is truly "Royal." There are two great courts and a round tower, occupied by the Governor of the Castle. In this round tower James I was confined, and it was here that he wrote his "King's Quair," which was a poem devoted to Lady Jane Beaufort, whom he afterward married.

In the lower court is the beautiful Gothic Chapel, in which are buried Henry VIII and Lady Jane Seymour, George III and his Queen, Charles I, the Princess Charlotte, and William IV and his Queen. The installation of the Knights of the Garter takes place in this Royal Chapel of St. George. King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra were married here, and the scene was magnificent. The solid gold communion plate covered the altar, and Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt) was one of the several famous singers who sang the wedding hymn, composed by the Prince Consort for his son. A

nuptial ode was written by Tennyson, the Poet Laureate of Great Britain, which was full of joy and triumph, and had a beautiful tribute to the bride: —

"Sea-King's daughter from over the sea,
Alexandra!
Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
Alexandra!
But all of us Danes in our welcome to thee,
Alexandra!
Welcome her, thunders of fort and fleet!
Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street!"

The State Apartments are in the upper court, splendid in appointment and rich in art treasures of painting, sculpture, and bronze. The Art Gallery is five hundred feet long. There is a remarkable collection of tapestry at the castle. The Northern Terrace should be visited, and, if possible, the Royal Stables. The Great Park has about four thousand acres, and there are many beautiful bits of scenery. To note especially are the Long Walk, Herne's Oak, and Virginia Water. The Mausoleum, where Queen Victoria's remains lie, is at Frogmore, near Windsor. It was at Frogmore that the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Victoria, resided.

On the opposite side of the Thames is Eton College, founded by Henry VI. One of the poet

Gray's finest odes was inspired by the view from here, —

> "Ah, happy hills! ah, pleasing shade!
> Ah, fields beloved in vain!
> Where once my careless childhood stray'd,
> A stranger yet to pain!
> I feel the gales that from ye blow
> A momentary bliss bestow."

Eton is the most aristocratic and the best school in the United Kingdom. Nearly all the great literary men and many of the political leaders were educated at Eton. The fourth of June is the special day upon which a visit should be paid the school. There are usually about eight hundred and fifty scholars at Eton. The great Earl of Chatham was a pupil here, and so were Canning and Fox and the Duke of Wellington.

The river trip to Henley is charming, passing along the winding stretches of the Thames, with all its varied scenery. At Henley the train is taken for London (Paddington).

No. 5. — London (Paddington) to Oxford, steamer to Henley, rail to London.

Tickets, 1st class, 19*s.* 9*d.* ($4.93).
2d class, 15*s.* 3*d.* ($3.81).
3d class, 13*s.* 9*d.* ($3.43).

Oxford, see page 68.
Henley, see page 181.

No. 6. — Over the Great Western Railway there is a comprehensive round-trip journey that offers endless attraction, and for which special rates are made. The route is as follows: London (Paddington), Didcot Junction, Swindon Junction, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Truro, Penzance.

Tickets, 1st class, 75*s.* ($18.75).
2d class, 50*s.* ($12.50).
3d class, 40*s.* ($10.00).

Tickets good for six months, and journey may be broken at any station *en route.* In addition to this, a ticket good for one month may be obtained at Paddington Station, to be used in conjunction with the one above, as often as desired, between the following stations: Penzance, Marazion, St. Erth, Lelant, Carbis Bay, St. Ives, Gwinear Road, Pranz, Nancegollan, Helston, Camborne, Carn Brea, Scorrier, Chacewater, Truro, Perrenwell, Penryn, Falmouth, Hayle, Redruth.

Price, for this monthly ticket, 1st class, 36*s.* ($9.00).
2d class, 26*s.* ($6.50).
3d class, 21*s.* ($5.25).

Thus for the entire trip from London and return, the cost would be, 1st class, 111*s.* ($27.75).
2d class, 76*s.* ($19.00).
3d class, 61*s.* ($15.25).

In addition to the railway service in Cornwall, the Great Western Railway has a perfected system of road motor car service.

There are daily, except Sunday, motor omnibuses between Penzance and Marazion, fares, 3*d.* (6 cents). Between Helston and the Lizard, week-days only, fares, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents). Between Penzance and St. Just, week-days and Sundays, fares, 9*d.* (18 cents). Between Penzance and Land's End, week-days only, fares, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents). Special cars for private parties may be engaged by application to the Superintendent of the line at Paddington Station, London. Dining cars and sleeping cars on all through trains where such service is necessary. Sleeping car berth, 5*s.* ($1.25), in addition to ordinary 1st-class fare. Rugs and pillows may be engaged from guard of train at 6*d.* (12 cents) for each article, thus avoiding the expense of sleeping car.

Didcot, page 179; Swindon, page 178; Bristol, page 175; Taunton, page 126; Exeter, page 121; Plymouth, page 118.

Truro. — Truro is the capital of Cornwall, the county in the extreme southwestern part of England, and has its bishop and cathedral. The effect of the course of the Gulf Stream, which passes near Land's End and the Scilly Islands, just off the coast, makes the climate of Cornwall delightful. There is very little snow,

and geraniums, myrtles, fuchsias, and hydrangeas grow out-of-doors in winter, both at Penzance and Falmouth. The Scilly Islands are vast flower gardens. It is a rich mining section, particularly in tin and copper, and fishing is an industry of the people. So the favorite toast for Cornwall is "fish, tin, and copper." In the Domesday Book the names recorded in the Cornish survey are Saxon, and William the Conqueror gave nearly the whole county to his half-brother, Robert of Mortain, and the Earldom and Duchy of Cornwall finally became the property of the heir to the Crown, the Prince of Wales, who is also Duke of Cornwall. When there is no Prince of Wales the revenue of the Duchy goes to the Crown. It was Edward III who created it a Duchy, in favor of his son, the Black Prince.

Among the antiquities of the county are fine cromlechs, monoliths that are not inscribed, some circles, long avenues of rude stone pillars, hut dwellings, subterranean caves, and cliff castles. There are also medieval crosses and inscribed burial stones of the eighth and ninth centuries. Where the rivers Kenwyn and Allen meet the Fal, there is a valley, in which lies Truro, and at high tide the Fal broadens out, almost forming a lake. Aside from its cathedral, Truro

has notable houses that belonged to famous families. At *Boscawen House* the Cornish poet, Henry Sewell Stokes, entertained Tennyson and together they made a trip to Tintagel. There is a simple, happy little record in Queen Victoria's "Diary" relative to Truro and her visit in the region. Of a little boathouse on a river not far from Truro she said, "Alfred said the position of this boathouse put him in mind of Tell's Chapel in Switzerland." And of Truro itself she said, "We stopped here awhile, as so many boats came out from a little place called Sunny Corner, just below Truro, in order to see us; indeed the whole population poured out on foot and in carts, along the banks, and cheered, and were enchanted when Bertie was held up for them to see. It was a very pretty and gratifying sight." King Edward VII was "Bertie," and there is something peculiarly touching in this glimpse of mother-pride. Three miles from town is *Tregothnan Park*, the seat of Lord Falmouth. There are eleven miles of charming land-locked lakes between Truro and Falmouth.

Penzance. — We here reach the end of the Great Western Railway line and find, not only an attractive pleasure resort, but a prosperous town with good industries and many important

public buildings, a finely constructed Pier, and the beautiful Morrab Gardens, that look like those of Nice and Monte Carlo in their rich semi-tropical vegetation, where excellent band concerts are given. There are also band concerts in the Esplanade.

Baring-Gould is an enthusiast on Penzance. In his "Book of the West" he writes charmingly of all its attractions, of its wealth of flowers, where "scarlet geraniums scramble up the house fronts"; of its clubs, concert halls, and libraries; and of the rare trips to be made in all the region roundabout. Sir Humphry Davy, who was made a baronet for his distinguished services in science, was born in Penzance, where there is a statue of him. He died and was buried at Geneva, Switzerland. Davy's lectures were so full of enthusiasm and imagination that Coleridge said he attended them to increase his "stock of metaphors."

A trip should be taken from Penzance to *Land's End*, the extreme westerly point of England. The great granite cliffs are sixty feet high, and among the dangerous rocks that extend from the point into the sea are the Longships Reefs, where there is a lighthouse with fixed lights. It is a mile from Land's End to

the Light, and the Scilly Islands are twenty-five miles southwest.

The trip to the *Scilly Islands* is made by steamer, a distance of only forty-three and a quarter miles from Penzance. There are a hundred and forty islets that make up this group, covering thirty miles in circumference. The rocks are of granite and the lands are very fertile. The Gulf Stream makes the climate a nearly perfect one, and here are grown the chief flowers for the London market. *Hightown* is the capital, on the Island of St. Mary, and the courts are here, a fort, and custom house. The Greeks called the islands the Hesperides — "The land where golden apples grow." The Romans called them the Silurian Islands, where dwelt the men of South Wales, for these they called "Siluræ," and in the legendary history of England it was "Lyonesse," the land from which King Arthur came, supposed to have sunk "forty fathoms under water." In Lyonesse was the last great battle of the West, between King Arthur and Sir Modred, who was the king's nephew. Modred was killed and King Arthur was mortally wounded. In his "Morte d'Arthur" Tennyson tells of the battle: —

"Until King Arthur's table, man by man,
Had fallen in Lyonesse about their lord."

Baring-Gould's "Book of the West" has a chapter on the Islands, and Sir Walter Besant, in his "Armorel of Lyonesse," makes glowing pictures of Scilly. He says that "everywhere, except in the rare places where man comes and goes, the wild sea birds make their nests."

Not long ago King Edward VII paid a visit to the Lord Proprietor at Tresco, and since the reign of Edward I, when he granted the right to build a fortress here and made the founder the Lord Proprietor of the Islands, about six hundred years had elapsed. In all that time no English sovereign had visited the Scilly Islands, — from Edward I to Edward VII. In regard to the flower culture, it is said that thirty-eight tons have been known to go across by steamer to Penzance in one day. Enthusiastic lovers of these rocky isles insist that a week should be devoted to them — to go by boat from point to point, and to study the remains of early occupation and to learn the legends.

The little trips to be taken in Cornwall are very attractive. *Marazion*, or Market Jew, is a pretty sea-port, and *St. Michael's Mount* is only three-quarters of a mile from the shore, lying on Mount's Bay. It is crowned with the Castle of the St. Aubyn family. This was a

sanctuary and holy shrine built in the early days of the Christian church to commemorate a miracle. Upon this spot the Archangel Michael appeared to monks who had come to the region to teach the people. In his "Lycidas" Milton speaks of this: —

> "Where the great Vision of the guarded Mount
> Looks towards Mamancos and Bayona's hold."

St. Erth is at the junction of the short line to St. Ives. *Lelant*, near St. Ives, has very satisfactory golf links that cover three miles of close turf and rocky hills. There is a good clubhouse. A small fee allows visitors to enjoy the advantages of the course. *Carbis Bay* is almost a part of St. Ives, and has some quaint streets and houses.

St. Ives is only seven and a quarter miles from Penzance. The town is on St. Ives Bay and is sheltered by a point of land from the strong west winds. It lies along the curving shore, and the old Church, near the water, adds much to the simple charm of the place. The Great Western Railway has taken Tregenna Castle, the old seat of the Stephens family, and it is now the "Tregenna Castle Hotel," beautifully situated as to immediate surroundings and with a superb view of the water. St. Ives is named

for a Persian Bishop who came to England in the seventh century to teach Christianity, and died in Huntingdonshire. Miracles were performed at his tomb, and it was Pope Alexander V who granted a license for the building of a church in his honor in Cornwall. When the church was built and the town developed it was called St. Ives. It is an important fishing port, and copper, tin, and slate are its exports. It is a favorite resort for artists, with its quaint bits of local color and its glorious views of the bay and cliff.

Gwinear Road, *Pranz*, and *Nancegollan* are beautiful little spots, but with no particular historic data. *Helston* is a unique town, in that it is watered by streams that flow through its streets. It sends out to the world tin, copper, and shoes. From Helston a trip may be made to the *Lizard*, the most southern point of England, three hundred feet above the sea, with magnificent twin lighthouses. Not far away, on another point (Poldhu), is the Marconi wireless telegraph station. Near the Lizard is a chasm called the "Lion's Den," and there are some wonderful caves in the region, one being the Serpentine Rock at Kynance. Sir Frederick Leighton was much impressed with Cornwall and this special section. He said that the Cave of

Serpentine Rock was the finest one in the Kingdom. Kynance Cove is beautiful, dotted with rocky islets and its shore bold and rough.

Camborne, only thirteen miles from Penzance, is a mining town. In addition to the wealth of its mines of copper, tin, and lead, it has large manufacturing works that produce rock drills, boilers, and air compressors. It has also a Mining School, where in the three years' course a practical knowledge of this branch of science is mastered. The school owns the King Edward Mine at Camborne, so that a man gets the advantage of absolute experience in the mine, to add to the laboratory work and the study in engineering shops.

Camborne is connected by an electric tramway with *Redruth*, another mining town of importance. In the year before the French Revolution William Murdock, who was employed at Birmingham with Watt, was sent to Redruth to superintend the setting up of some of Watt's engines. He began experiments with coal gas, and lighted his cottage and office with gas produced through these experiments. It is also on record that four years before the battle of Trafalgar, where Nelson was killed, they had a tram road at Redruth. Near the town is what is called *Gwennap Pit*, where na-

ture has so arranged the acoustic properties that John Wesley, coming to preach to the miners, could make thousands of persons hear with ease. From Redruth there is a fine view of *Carn Brea*, a notable hill crowned by an old castle, camp, and column.

Truro, page 188.

At *Penryn*, at the head of Falmouth Harbor, there are large exports of granite.

Falmouth. — This is one of the most attractive spots in Cornwall to select for a protracted stay. The climate is delightful, the town has many attractions, and the walks and drives in and about it are varied and charming. It dates practically from the time of Henry VIII, who built the two castles that defend the town — Pendennis and St. Mawe's. It had its share of the glorious period of Elizabeth and the destruction of the Spanish Armada; the fighting Killigrew family of Arwenack added to its historic life; the French prizes taken in the wars of Napoleon were brought to Falmouth; and it was from here that for a hundred and sixty years a packet line of mail boats sailed to every quarter of the world. Disraeli and Byron travelled by the Falmouth packets, and both of them paid a high tribute to the town. There are many good public buildings, among them three

banks, public rooms and a free library, baths, a Polytechnic Institute, Hospital for Disabled Sailors, and many schools. There is a handsome pier, the beautiful Pendennis Drive, and fine gardens.

St. Mawe's, where the Castle is, has some charming villas and old houses. In the town there is the Holy Well of St. Mawe's, which supplies water for the Castle.

Other towns near that are well worth visiting are: —

St. Agnes, leaving the main line at Chacewater, near Truro. Here are gardens filled with tropical plants and glorious masses of rare flowers. A visitor is cordially urged to visit the gardens.

Newquay. — Through cars to this beautiful resort at Paddington. There are fine hotels and golf links, excellent surf-bathing, and walks and drives that will delight a visitor. It has enough historic data to interest persons who enjoy that, mild gayety to make time pass pleasantly for those who desire it, while it is thoroughly restful for those who seek quiet and repose.

Fowey. — This town is reached by a branch line from Newquay, is on the Fowey River, and has a harbor that can accommodate large vessels. In the reign of Edward III it had more

ships in the Royal Navy than any other English port. At the siege of Calais it provided forty-seven ships and 770 men called "Gallants," and did so much damage along the Normandy coast that French ships were sent over to attack the town and destroy it by fire. One of the English ballads tells how Lady Treffry of Place headed a brave band of defenders and drove the French back to their ships: —

"Three cheers then for the Fowey Gallants!
For the Lady three times three!
And if the French should come again,
May our wives as fearless be!"

Dr. John Wolcott, who wrote under the name of "Peter Pindar," was educated in Fowey. A. T. Quiller-Couch, whose *nom de plume* is "Q," resides at "The Haven," Fowey, and loves the place for its picturesque charm and its history. His "Troy Town" is Fowey, and he says of it that visitors will find not only a climate but an atmosphere as well, and that it is "full of neighbourliness." The river winds up through a lovely valley for seven miles, where it reaches Lostwithiel.

Lostwithiel. — This town has a church of the fourteenth century, and in Cromwell's time his followers took a horse into this church and baptized it at the font by the King's name.

The church tower has been called "the pre-eminent glory of Cornwáll." *Restormel Castle*, near by, is a charming ruin. The Great Lord Chatham, William Pitt, was born at Boconnock, which is near here.

Liskeard, near Lostwithiel. — This town attracts visitors, for all about are the high uplands of the Cornish moors. There are in this region curious piles of rocks and singular monuments, all connected with pre-historic periods, and there are two sacred wells, St. Cleer and St. Keyne. This last one was most important in matrimonial affairs. As soon as a marriage service was finished, both bride and groom hastened to drink of the water, for whichever drank first remained forever the real ruler in the home. Robert Southey tells the story of how a bride outwitted the groom: —

"A well there is in the west-country
And a clearer one never was seen;
There is not a wife in the west-country
But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

. . . . . .

"I hastened as soon as the wedding was done
And left my wife in the porch;
But i' faith, she had been wiser than me
For she took a bottle to church."

And while the bridegroom was making for the Well, she calmly enjoyed the water so thought-

fully provided for the occasion. She certainly deserved to be the "better-half."

The London & South Western Railway.

The London & South Western Railway offers many attractive tourist (circular) and week-end trips that embrace many places a visitor in England wishes to see.

No. 1. — To Hampton Court and return.

Tickets, 3d class, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents). Tickets sold at Waterloo Station every week-day, except on Hurst Race Days and Bank Holidays.

Hampton Court. — The palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and Henry VIII took it when Wolsey fell, making it the royal residence, where courts were held till the reign of George II. Nearly all the present portion was built by Sir Christopher Wren for William III, and it is of red brick with stone facings. In the State Apartments are the famous pictures by Sir Peter Lely of the beauties of Charles II's court; there is also a splendid Charles I by Van Dyck, and notable works of Titian, Guilio Romano, the favorite pupil of Raphael, Sebastiano, Da Vinci, Holbein, Albert Dürer, and Kneller. The gardens are superb, with a "Maze" that must be visited. If time allows, a drive should be taken from

Hampton Court through Bushy Park to *Kingston-on-Thames*. It was one of the Roman Stations, and the Saxon Kings were crowned there. In the main street stands the stone on which the coronation took place. *Bushy Park* contains over a thousand acres and has an avenue of lime and horse-chestnut trees that is notable. When the trees are in bloom it makes a sight dear to the hearts of Londoners, who come in crowds to see it.

No. 2. — To Windsor and Eton.

From Waterloo Station daily (except on Ascot Race Days), return tickets, 3d class, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

Windsor, page 183; Eton, page 185.

No. 3. — To Bath.

Every Friday during June, and every Monday and Friday from July 1 to September 20, round-trip tickets are sold at Waterloo Station, 3d class, 11*s.* ($2.75). Tickets good for return on days specified on tickets.

Bath, page 176.

No. 4. — To Bournemouth.

Every Thursday during the summer there is an excursion to Bournemouth.

Round-trip tickets from Waterloo Station, good for the day only, 3d class, 5*s.* ($1.25); 3d class, good for a week, 10*s.* ($2.50).

Bournemouth is one of the most attractive seaside resorts in England. The town is beautiful, with gardens and parks, villas and hotels, a wide esplanade one thousand feet long and at the end a winter garden, two promenade piers, and opportunity for all summer sports. It has a very pretty suburb called Boscombe.

No. 5. — To Stonehenge.

Every Wednesday, from the middle of June till the middle of September, there is a first-class circular trip to Stonehenge.

Ticket, 1st class, 21*s.* ($5.25). This also includes a carriage drive and luncheon.

When the train arrives at Salisbury carriages will be at the station to take visitors to the Cathedral, thence to Wilton, to visit the Lombard Church. Luncheon is served at the Pembroke Hotel, after which the drive is continued through the Valley of the Avon, and *via* old Amesbury to Stonehenge. Return across Salisbury Plain to Old Sarum, visit the earthworks, thence go on to Salisbury, and return to London (Waterloo).

Salisbury, page 104.

Wilton. — Aside from its old church, Wilton demands attention from the modern traveller

who is interested in problems of industry, for it has the Wilton Royal Carpet Factory. At the head of the company is the Earl of Pembroke. It gives employment to a large proportion of the people. Wilton House occupies the site of the Abbey that Henry VIII granted to William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke, in 1551. It contains a particularly fine collection of pictures that embraces choice works of the Flemish and German schools. There are some splendid Van Dycks.

Amesbury. — This town got its name from the British King who reigned during the sixth century, whose name was Aurelius Ambrosius — out of which came Amesbury. In this old Amesbury Queen Elfrida founded a Benedictine convent in expiation for the murder of her stepson. In Henry II's reign this was given to the noble convent of Fontevrault and Anjou, and it became the favorite place of retreat for royal and noble ladies. It was here that Mary, the sixth daughter of Edward I, took the veil, thirteen noble ladies also taking vows upon this occasion. When she first came to England, in 1501, Katherine of Aragon stayed here. The legendary history of Amesbury says it was here that Queen Guinevere came when she fled from King Arthur's Court.

Stonehenge, page 106; Salisbury Plain, page 106; Old Sarum, page 105.

No. 6. — To the New Forest.

From the middle of June till the middle of September, on every Thursday, there will be a special first-class circular trip to Brockenhurst and the New Forest.

Tickets, 1st class, including railway, carriage drive, and luncheon, 21*s.* ($5.25).

When the train arrives at Brockenhurst, carriages will be at the station to take visitors to Beaulieu to see the ruins of the old Abbey. From here the drive will extend to Lyndhurst, where luncheon will be served. After luncheon there will be the glorious drive through the heart of the New Forest, *via* Bolderwood, Mark Ash, and Rhinefield, and so reaching Brockenhurst, where express trains will be taken for London.

Brockenhurst. — This village is ninety-two and three-quarters miles from London, on the edge of the New Forest. The old church is spoken of in the Domesday Book, dates from the ninth century, and has Saxon, Norman, and Early English architecture.

Beaulieu. — This old village, lying on the Beaulieu River, was a famous ship-building

place in the time of Nelson. The oak-trees to build the ships were cut in the forest, and among the annals of seafaring men there remain records of the "Agamemnon," the "Illustrious," and the "Swiftsure," all built here in the old days. Some of the early houses are still standing, and the village is full of poetic charm. The Abbey was founded by King John and its ruins are delightfully picturesque.

Lyndhurst. — This little town is the capital of the New Forest, and among the illustrious persons who have fallen captive to the charms of this beautiful spot was Sir Frederick Leighton. As a memorial of his affectionate interest in the town and the pleasure he had enjoyed in this sylvan retreat, he painted a magnificent fresco for the parish church. It is in the chancel, and represents the "Ten Virgins."

The drive through the Forest from Lyndhurst is simply enchanting. A spell seems to fall upon one in the midst of these grand old oaks and amid these scenes of rural beauty, where so much of history has played a part, and where, upon all sides, are suggestions and influences that are vital for us from the new, new world. Some of the largest of the beeches and oaks are passed during the drive, and every portion of the way, from Brockenhurst to the

little village of Rhinefield and so back to the train, will linger in the memory of every visitor as an experience of joy.

Trip No. 7. — London (Waterloo) to Lynton, by rail *via* Barnstaple; Lynton to Ilfracombe by coach; Ilfracombe to Biddeford by rail; Biddeford to Clovelly, Bude, Boscastle, and Camelford, by coach; Camelford to London (Waterloo), by rail.

Tickets, 1st class, 90*s.* 2*d.* ($22.54); 2d class, 61*s.* 11*d.* ($15.47) — this ticket is available for 1st class over Lynton and Barnstaple Railway; 3d class, 53*s.* 9*d.* ($13.43).

The route for Lynton lies through Salisbury, page 104, Exeter, page 121, and Barnstaple. It takes about four and a half hours to reach Barnstaple. Beyond Exeter and Yeoford Junction, in about twenty-five minutes, we pass through Eggesford, the property of the Earl of Portsmouth.

Barnstaple. — This old Saxon town is on the river Taw, which is crossed by a bridge. It is the cæpital of North Devon, and historically it is of note as having sent three ships to meet the Spanish Armada and take part in its destruction. It is forty miles from Exeter and six miles from the mouth of the Taw. It has many industries, among which are potteries,

tanneries, saw-mills, and foundries. There is an old church, a guildhall, Music Hall, Literary Institute, good schools, and a fine market place. The poet Gay, who was born near here, attended the Grammar School, and he lived here for a time, the house still being shown. John Gay was the author of the "Beggar's Opera," in which are the lines so familiar to us:—

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t' other dear charmer away."

During the last part of his life he was under the immediate patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, and when he died he had an imposing funeral at Westminster. Erected in the Poets' Corner is a monument that bears the epitaph he himself wrote:—

"Life is a jest, and all things show it;
I thought so once, but now I know it."

It was his friend Pope who wrote the lines under this epitaph which begin:—

"Of manners gentle, of affection mild;
In wit a man, simplicity a child."

If it can possibly be arranged a visit should be paid the town at the time of the Barnstaple Fair, which begins on the Wednesday

nearest September 19 and lasts three days. The first day is the sale for cattle, the second for horses, and the third day is entirely given up to having a good time. The opening of the Fair is unusual and is a survival of the ceremonies of early days. A huge stuffed glove is displayed in front of the Guildhall, this being an emblem of the sort of hospitality extended to all visitors. The Mayor opens the Fair, and at the Guildhall visitors are served with a feast of mulled ale, toast, and cheese, and the Corporation Plate of Elizabeth's reign is used. The Barnstaple Pottery Works should be visited, for the ware is beautiful and is made and decorated by hand. The clays of the vicinity are used, and there is most artistic coloring and a brilliant glaze. At Rolle Quay the works of W. L. Baron may be visited. Barnstaple is an excellent point to select as a stopping-place from which to make excursions in many directions.

Lynton. — The two villages of Lynton and Lynmouth lie only half a mile apart; Lynton in a valley high above the sea, and Lynmouth below, at the mouth of the gorge formed by the East and the West Lyn. There is what is called a "Light Railway" between Barnstaple and Lynton, the gauge being one foot, eleven

and one-half inches. This line was opened in 1898 and is nineteen and a half miles long. It runs through a wild and picturesque region and is just the sort of introduction to this visit in Devon. A cliff railway connects Lynton and Lynmouth, and one may elect to remain in the Highlands, or go to the Lowlands and the sea. There is also a steep and winding road, if one wishes to walk. These two villages are on the borders of Exmoor Hills, and there are many trips to be made from here. In one day it is possible to see Watersmeet, or Glen Lyn as it is also called, the wonderful Valley of Rocks, Lee Abbey, and Lee Bay. It is said that the death rate in these villages is the lowest in the world, for their position gives fine pure air, the water supply is excellent, and the drainage perfect.

Ilfracombe. — It is a glorious coach drive to this famous seaside resort, which is at the end of the Barnstaple branch of the railway, only eleven miles from that town. The main portion of the town lies in a sort of valley among picturesque hills, and the wide Atlantic sweeps about its cliffs and bold rocky shore. As the Gulf Stream in its course is near this point of the coast the climate is ideal in winter, and in summer there are the fresh sweet breezes

from hills and downs that make the days and nights perfection.

Once there was one main street, a mile long, that made up the town. Now, the hills about have been built up with terraces, villas, parks, gardens, and drives, till Ilfracombe is singularly beautiful. Capstone Hill, a high rocky headland, has walks to the summit from the Victoria Promenade and steep-cut lines of steps that bring one among the rocks of the shore. The Victoria Promenade is a rendezvous for pleasure-seekers, and concerts are given here twice a day. There is a pier, where there are also band concerts, Runnacleave Hall for theatrical performances, lectures, and concerts; opportunities for all the out-of-door sports, and boating and fishing. From Hillsboro' Hill, on the east of the harbor, which is five hundred feet high, the sun may be seen to rise as if out of the sea and set into its waves. The sunset views from here beggar description. On the hill are some remains of a Celtic occupation. At the west of the harbor is Lantern Rock, with its lighthouse and red light. The Tors are grassy hills and a walk is laid out to the top, where there is a refreshment-room in which to enjoy afternoon tea or a luncheon. Boats are run to Cardiff, Swansea, and Bristol; also to

Clovelly. There are coaching trips, daily, to coast resorts; tramps to be made to Cairn Top, one mile; Score Woods, one and a half miles; Cumbercombe Woods, two miles, and to many other points of interest. There are drives to Watermouth Castle and Caves, three miles; to Bull Point Lighthouse, five miles; and to Combe Martin, five miles, — a picturesque valley, where are the silver mines from which the ore was taken to make the splendid loving-cup of the Lord Mayor of London.

Biddeford. — To reach Biddeford by rail we go back to Barnstaple, and then on to this town and its surroundings, dear to every lover of Charles Kingsley and his "Westward Ho!" In the town is a marble statue erected to his memory. Biddeford's Bridge is a famous old one — old even in the days of Elizabeth, when the town was one of her chief seaports. The river is the Torridge. Beyond a range of hills, on the side of a ridge that commands Biddeford Bay, is "Westward Ho!" so named for Kingsley's book. This story was of the voyages and the adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh in the reign of Elizabeth, and the people of Biddeford point out many spots in the town made notable by this delightful work of Kingsley. A line of railway, called the "Biddeford,

Westward Ho! & Appledore," takes the visitor to Westward Ho! two and a half miles away, and directly to the Royal North Devon Golf Links, which are very popular with lovers of this sport. Tuesday is Market Day at Bideford, always an occasion of interest in these old towns.

Clovelly. — In connection with the London & South Western Railway, a line of coaches runs to Clovelly and on to Camelford. When we reach Clovelly, twelve miles away, we are only 232 miles from London, but it is as quaint and foreign as if an ocean lay between these two points. The nearest approach to a spot like Clovelly is in some portions of Bellagio, on Lake Como, where steep streets of stone steps lead up to the higher level. Clovelly is a simple fishing village on a bit of beach where a ravine opens to the sea. The name of the town means " a shut-in valley." It is the paradise of artists, and in almost every part of the world one will come across a picture of some sort, of the picturesque chief street of this village, with its climbing steps and pretty, odd houses on either side. The steps are cut and widely built, and are then paved with stones brought from the shore. The slope where the town lies is so steep there is only one real level,

reached by the paved steps, and this forms what would be the local lounging place in an ordinary village. There is what is called the Hobby Drive, winding around the hill for a distance of three miles, with magnificent views. This is closed on Sunday. From Gallantry Bower there is a glorious view; the handsome grounds of Clovelly Court are opened to visitors each day of the week, except upon Friday and Saturday, at a charge of 6*d.* (twelve cents) each person; Clovelly Dikes are interesting to visit, for here was one of the early British military camps; and Lundy Island, only fifteen miles off the harbor, is a popular place for an excursion by steamer.

Bude. — The road to Bude, Cornwall, has the same charm to be found in all this coast region, and the town is a favorite resort. There are excellent bathing, a fine climate, walks of romantic interest, good fishing, golf links on the Downs, and tennis courts and croquet grounds. Bude is on a branch railway line.

Boscastle. — The road in North Cornwall from Bude to this point affords magnificent views of the wild and rugged shore. At Boscastle there is an uninterrupted sea view of more than fifty miles. One of the cliffs near

here, called "Beeny High Cliff," is the boldest and grandest in Cornwall. The village is on the side of a rather steep hill, among beautiful sweeps of wood, and the harbor is at the foot of this hill, where the sea has excavated a vast cavern under the headland of Willapark. From Boscastle one may visit the Pentargan Caves and the waterfall, and make other unique excursions.

Camelford. —It is here that the coach drive ends, at the railway station, if the visitor is at once returning to London. While it is invigorating to breathe the air of the moors, and to take tramps that may embrace some of the high Cornish hills, there is little to really keep one for a visit at Camelford. The route lies back to London, and stops may be made at any desired point along the way.

Tintagel. — While in the above region a visit should be made to Tintagel, by coach from Camelford, a distance of four and a half miles. Between the two places is the Old Delabole Quarry, dating from the reign of Elizabeth. It is its association with legend and poetry that makes Tintagel so famous a spot. It was here, where the ruins of the old Castle stand on the great Tintagel Head, that King Arthur held his court with his Knights of the

Round Table. And in the Arthurian legend of Tennyson he tells us: —

> "And after tempest, when the long wave broke
> All down the thundering shores of Bude and Bos,
> There came a day as still as heaven, and then
> They found a naked child upon the sands
> Of dark Tintagel by the Cornish Sea;
> And that was Arthur."

There are certain legends and traditions that we all hold to with an abiding confidence. What one of us could give up the belief in King Arthur, with all the literary associations and charms of suggestion in the stories of his knights, — stories full of fascination and romance? Tennyson has made King Arthur and all the scenes of his life a vivid reality, and at Tintagel all the conditions fit with our fancied reality. The birds circling above the headland and the ruins give just the strange touch to the scene that adds to its impressiveness. It is easy to believe the legend that giants built the Castle, — just as easy as to believe what real history says, — that the Earls of Cornwall lived in it in the time of the Norman occupation; that when David, Prince of Wales, rebelled against Edward I he took refuge here; and that the fourth Earl of Warwick was once a prisoner within the walls.

If a visitor wishes, he may live, while at Tintagel, in "King Arthur's Castle Hotel." This is on Barras Head, the next best thing to Tintagel Head and the real Castle, with the same glorious view of the sea and coast. Returning to Camelford, the regular journey may be taken for London.

Valley of the Wye.

Circular tours over the following route, from London to London: London (Paddington), Oxford, Evesham, Worcester, Malvern, Hereford, Abergavenny, Usk, Monmouth, Newport, Bristol, Bath, Swindon, London.

Tickets, 1st class, 53*s.* ($13.25); 3d class, 27*s.* ($6.75). Good for six months.

The Great Eastern Railway.

Visitors from the United States, and especially those from New England, will note the close relationship between what is known as East Anglia and New England in the duplicate of names for the cities, towns, and villages. The pioneer settlers in the new country remembered their beloved home land, and the following names are a proof of this: —

New England.	East Anglia.
Norwich (Conn.) adopted from	Norwich.
Cambridge (Mass., Me., Vt., and N. H.)	Cambridge.
Ipswich (Mass.)	Ipswich.
Lynn (Mass.)	Lynn.
Ipswich River (Mass.)	Ipswich River (Orwell).
Woodbridge (Conn.)	Woodbridge.
Harwich (Mass.)	Harwich.
Harwich Port (Mass.)	Harwich Port.
Colchester (Vt. and Conn.)	Colchester.
Chelmsford (Mass.)	Chelmsford.
Yarmouth (Mass.)	Yarmouth.
Sudbury (Mass.)	Sudbury.
Groton (Mass., Conn., Vt., and N. H.).	Groton (book to Sudbury).
Framingham (Mass.)	Framingham.
Newmarket (N. H.)	Newmarket.
Cavendish (Vt.)	Cavendish.
Needham (Mass.)	Needham.
Wells (Vt. and Me.)	Wells.
Burnham (Me.)	Burnham.
Brandon (Vt.)	Brandon.
Thetford (Vt.)	Thetford.
Attleboro (Mass.)	Attleboro.
Braintree (Mass. and Vt.)	Braintree.
Malden (Mass.)	Malden.

A most attractive trip over the Great Eastern Railway may be made by the following route: London, Colchester, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, Ely, March, Peterboro, Sleaford, Boston, Lincoln, Cambridge, London.

Tickets, 1st class, £3 11*s.* 6*d.* ($17.87).
3d class, £1 17*s.* 9*d.* ($9.43).

Colchester. — This has a fine Norman Keep, part of a castle founded, probably, in the early days of William Rufus. It is called the finest specimen of Norman architecture in England. Near this castle the high steward of William the Conqueror founded a monastery for the Benedictines, and its gate, called St. John's, is one of the architectural gems of Colchester. The first attack of Cromwell's army was upon this gateway when the siege took place. Beyond the gateway are the barracks, where a large number of troops are stationed.

Ipswich. — Many old and interesting houses are found here, and once it had many noble and wealthy residents. It was here that the great Cardinal Wolsey, the son of a butcher in the town, was born. When he became so powerful with the King and the Pope he built a splendid college upon the site of an old Augustine priory. This was a sort of training-school for the great Christ Church College he built at Oxford. The college at Ipswich he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. When Wolsey fell into disgrace, Henry VIII demolished the buildings, leaving only a fine old Tudor Gateway, once an entrance to the college quadrangle. It was at Ipswich that Mary Tudor came to live with her second husband,

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Note on the Tudor Gateway the carved arms of the King.

Yarmouth. — Yarmouth has been made familiar ground to us by Charles Dickens. It was David Copperfield who found it so flat that he wondered if the world was really as round as the "geography-book said." Peggotty was proud to call herself a "Yarmouth Bloater," and told David that "upon the whole, Yarmouth was the finest place in the universe." Once it had walls, and towers, and gates, and there are still many quaint old houses and some "Rows" from three to six feet wide. The market place covers about three acres and is very interesting when it is occupied by the market folk and those who come to buy. There is a Nelson Column at Yarmouth, for he landed here two or three times after some of his notable victories. It was after the Battle of the Nile, in 1800, that Nelson was welcomed with special rejoicing at Yarmouth and asked to accept the freedom of the city. He took the Bible in his left hand to be sworn a freeman, and the town clerk said, "Your right hand, please, my lord." Nelson smiled and said, "That is at Teneriffe." There is an interesting walk to some cliffs at *Gorleston*, after crossing the ferry. One may

also go by train. Turner made his drawing of Yarmouth from these cliffs, which Ruskin mentions with special praise in his "Modern Painters." *Blunderstone*, the home of David Copperfield, is reached after a short drive, and David said of the grass and the churchyard of the village that "nothing was ever half so green, half so shady as its trees, nor half so quiet as its tombstones." Yarmouth is a popular watering-place — not at all fashionable, but jolly and lively. There is a grand church, of St. Nicholas, and here is preserved the original black letter Bible sent to this church by Henry VIII, when he provided all the churches with one of these copies.

Norwich. — This is sometimes spoken of as "The City in an Orchard," it is so delightfully set amidst lovely gardens, wide fields, and woods. It has a notable cathedral that was founded by a bishop who came from Fecamp in Normandy. At the Grammar School Horatio Nelson, the great naval hero of England, was a pupil. The market place is the rendezvous for the people, not only upon market days, but upon all occasions when the people wish to give voice to their thoughts upon public matters. The Guildhall is near the market place. In it

is preserved a sword with a jewelled hilt that the Spanish Admiral surrendered to Lord Nelson at the battle of Cape St. Vincent. Lord Nelson himself sent it to Norwich. The keep of the Castle, built in the days of Edward the Confessor, and the bridge and moat are still standing. In St. Andrew's Hall, once the nave and aisles of a church of the Dominican Friars, local portraits of the great men of Norwich are well placed. Here may be seen the last one of Nelson that was ever painted, the work of Sir William Beechey. Also preserved in the Hall is the flag of the "Généreux," a French ship, that Nelson sent to Norwich.

Ely. — Ely lies in what is called the Fens, and has a cathedral that is one of the most beautiful and impressive among all those of England. The Fens were first drained by the Romans, who saw the importance of this great level stretch of country; when a monastic house was established near by, the monks and bishops continued the work; James I had a famous Dutch engineer, Van Luyden, undertake the direction of still further draining the whole section, and from that time on extensive operations have made it a beautiful and fruitful expanse of country. Embankments keep the rivers Nene, Lark, Ouse, and the Cam from overflowing and

doing damage to the cultivated tracts, where special attention is given to asparagus and strawberries.

The town of Ely, dominated by the Cathedral, is on a rising bit of territory in the Fens, and with its setting of fine old trees it is a sort of oasis in the vast level country. It was Queen Etheldreda who, in 673, founded a religious house at Ely. The Danes destroyed this in 870, and a hundred years after this the Benedictines were given another building on the site by King Ethelwold. But it was the Normans who, in 1082, began the present building. It was a Saxon stronghold and William of Normandy had difficult work to get possession of it. He put in as abbot one of his relations, who was a man of vast energy and ability, and it was he who began the present building. The transepts are part of the work done under the direction of this Abbot Simeon, who lived to the age of one hundred years. The Lady Chapel is most beautiful, the architecture being in the Decorated Style.

There are picturesque remains of the monastic buildings. The Bishop's Palace was built in the time of Henry VII. Oliver Cromwell lived in Ely when he was a member of Parliament for Cambridge.

March. — This town does not call for a stop, although it is a busy railway center.

Peterborough. — This city lies on the edge of the Fens and has another of the grand old cathedrals that attract visitors who appreciate the stories and the history that architecture tells. Originally the church on this site was merely the Abbey Church for the use of the Benedictine monks; destroyed by the Danes, a second church was built, which was burned in 1116; then in 1117 the present structure was built, and later it became a cathedral. It is Early English in style and was dedicated in 1237. After the beheading of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay, her body was buried here, under the pavement in the south aisle of the choir. It was from here that her son took her body to Westminster, where it lies in an aisle of Henry VII's Chapel. In the north aisle of the choir lies the body of Katherine of Aragon. It is said that Henry VII made the church a cathedral, as she made a dying request that she might have a monument worthy of a queen.

Boston. — Boston, from which the Massachusetts Boston was named, is rich in association for the New Englander. The name comes from a corruption of "Botolph's Town," for it was

St. Botolph, the Patron of Sailors, who founded a monastery where the town later grew up, through its important commercial connections after the Norman Conquest. When Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries he gave a charter whereby it might be incorporated; later Philip and Mary gave it some five hundred acres of land, and it served as a headquarters for Cromwell's army for a considerable time. The parish church is St. Botolph's, which was founded in 1309, and to which in 1857 Boston, Massachusetts, gave a generous sum to restore and preserve. The tower, or "Stump," is two hundred feet high, crowned with an eight-sided lantern.

Rev. John Cotton, of St. Botolph's Church, was the second pastor of the First Church in Boston, Massachusetts. The first pastor was Rev. John Wilson, who came over with Winthrop. Old Boston sent to her namesake a copy of the ancient charter, and it was through Edward Everett, one of the descendants of John Cotton, that the subscription was sent to old Boston to aid in restoring the church and that the memorial tablet was erected to Dr. Cotton. The special chapel, restored through the gift of younger Boston, was once used as an engine-house. The pulpit at St. Botolph's is the very one used by Dr. Cotton

and is nearly three hundred years old. In the chancel there are sixty-four beautiful stalls. This chancel comes out into the Market Place. This Market Place is covered with booths and stalls on Wednesday and Saturday, when there is all the noise and bustle that attend a market day in the old country, when cattle, sheep, vegetables, butter, eggs, and every sort of merchandise are offered for sale. The river upon which Boston is situated is the Witham, and several of the old warehouses of her prosperous commercial days overhang the river-bank some three feet.

A side trip may be made from Boston to *Spilsby*, the birthplace of Sir John Franklin, and to *Willoughby*, the birthplace of Capt. John Smith, who founded Virginia.

Lincoln. — This picturesque city rising from the Fens is an imposing place, and its magnificent Cathedral crowns the hill and dominates it. There is a curious high bridge on arches that is quite unique, for it has houses built upon it. There are several fine old timbered houses along by the river, and here and there are rare bits of domestic architecture, some dating from the twelfth century.

The Lincoln Cathedral is glorious. One passes through a handsome archway, part of

a gatehouse, and gets at once a full view of the façade with the eight-sided star-turrets that are capped with spires, rising at each side of the façade. Upon entering by the west door one falls under the spell of its grandeur and harmony and rich, soft coloring. The Angel Choir has been called "one of the loveliest of all human works." Quaint and curious carvings ornament the stalls. On one side are two monkeys churning; on another side, a baboon who has stolen the butter is hiding among the foliage; and on a third side the thief is represented as hanging on the gallows for his crime, the two monkeys pulling the rope; on the "miserere" of a stall below the hangman is represented as taking the body of the thief to his burial. The "miserere" of a stall is a small sort of shelf beneath the seat of the stall. As the monks stood during the long periods of service they might lean against this, but if they allowed themselves to get sleepy, or careless in position, the angle of the "miserere" is such that the seat would came down with a loud clatter. In the wall of the South Choir there is a shrine of "Little Saint Hugh," a Christian boy, who is said to have suffered crucifixion at the hands of the Jews in the thirteenth century. In 1790 the grave was

opened and the skeleton of a boy was found in it. The knees of persons who had prayed before this shrine had worn holes in the pavement before the period of opening the grave. Chaucer speaks of this story in the "Prioress's Tale," one of those told on the way to Canterbury, and there are other writers and poets who have used the story in their literary work. In the court of the Cathedral is the Chantry House, and the Bishop's Palace is down the hill, a short distance away. The Castle is near by and is built on British earthworks that embrace about seven acres.

Short trips from Lincoln take a visitor to *Gainsborough*, which George Eliot has spoken of in her "Mill on the Floss." Not far from here is *Scrooby*, where William Brewster was postmaster, and where every Sunday William Bradford arrived on foot from Austerfield. It was here too that John Robinson came to tell the people of the land across the sea where they might worship God as their hearts dictated. John Robinson himself never reached America, but it was at Leyden that the Separatists met Miles Standish, and they set forth from there to sail by the "Speedwell" and the "Mayflower."

Cambridge. — This fine old University town

is situated in the Fen Country and on the river Cam. It is reached by several railway lines, notably the Great Northern, the London & North Western, and the Midland. The name comes from the stone bridge built across the Cam by the Romans. The University with its colleges makes the town, just as Oxford is wholly dominated by its University. People from the United States take a special pride in the fact that their own Cambridge, in Massachusetts, is named for the old English town. When the colonists decided to found a college in what was called New Towne, the name was changed to Cambridge in honor of the town in the Mother Country, and Harvard University has developed and expanded till it ranks along with these two splendid educational bodies — Oxford and Cambridge.

Old Cambridge suffered disaster at the hands of the Danes, but while history was making itself, and the religious orders were establishing monasteries, men of learning began to teach here, students came to take advantage of this opportunity to study, and so the town began to develop.

As at Oxford, each college has its individual life and attractions. Trinity College is the largest and most important, rich in memorials

of the past and with splendid architecture. Many of England's most famous men were graduates of Trinity, — such men as Bacon, Dryden, Byron, Macaulay, Newton, Cowley, and Tennyson. It has a superb Gothic Hall, rich in decoration and painted glass, and a beautiful library, in which are preserved many rare manuscripts, among which are some of Newton's mathematical notes and poems of Milton's. In the library is the statue of Byron made by Thorwaldsen, which was refused a place in Westminster.

St. John's College is next in importance, with four splendid courts, the first one having a gateway with the armorial bearings of the foundress, the mother of Henry VII. It also has a bridge across the Cam, which is called the Bridge of Sighs, and this is one of the most charming bits of scenery in old Cambridge. Clare College, named for the daughter of one of the Earls of Gloucester, the Lady Clare, has lovely avenues of oaks and limes, and a beautiful bridge called the "Clare" that spans the Cam. The Chapel of King's College is magnificent. Artists come to paint it, and Wordsworth has sung its grandeur and beauty. Of the fan-traced roof there is this delightful strain: —

"Self-poised and scooped into ten thousand cells,
Where light and shade repose."

Henry VI founded this college and he personally laid the foundation stone of the chapel. The windows, which show the whole history of the Gospels, are among the best examples of stained glass in England. King's College is specially connected with Eton, and Henry VII carried on the work of its foundation during his reign. Other colleges are Caius, which is pronounced Keys, and is the Medical College, having been founded by a physician who was connected with the Court of Philip and Mary. His tomb is in the College Chapel, and the windows represent scenes of healing the sick. There are three fine gates at Caius, — one, that of "Humility," another, the "Gate of Virtue," and the third, the "Gate of Honor."

Queen's College was founded by the rival queens in the Wars of the Roses, — Margaret of Anjou (Lancastrian) and Elizabeth Woodville of York, with the emblem of the white rose. It was Henry VII who married Elizabeth of York. At this college Erasmus came to teach, and they show his study in the southwest tower of the old court.

Some of the other colleges are Corpus Christi; Emmanuel, built on the site of a monastic house

of the Dominicans and known as the Puritan College; and Sidney Sussex College, long known, in connection with Emmanuel, as the "Nursery of Puritanism." Oliver Cromwell was a member of Sidney Sussex. Just after his death a plaster impression was taken of his head and face, and Bernini, the Italian sculptor, made a notable bust from this impression, which is one of the treasures of the college. Christ's College was founded by the Lady Margaret, who also founded St. John's, and her portrait is in the Chapel and Hall. Milton was a fellow of Christ's College, and one may visit his rooms. Pembroke College has a chapel designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, London. His uncle, Bishop Wren, built the chapel as a thank offering for his liberation from the Tower of London, where he had been a prisoner for eighteen years. Among the men graduated from this college were Edmund Spenser, the poet Gray, and William Pitt. Jesus College is set in the midst of lovely gardens with stretches of meadows. Rossetti did much of the chapel decoration. Magdalen College has three libraries, one of which is called the Pepysian, as it has Pepys's famous manuscript. Downing College was founded in 1800.

The course of the Cam through the town, along what is known as the "Backs," is particularly charming. It flows at the rear of the buildings, passing gardens and groups of grand old trees, beneath arched bridges, and along by stone walls over which vines and flowering creepers hang and throw into the stream a thousand graceful shadows.

East Coast Routes.

The many attractive places along the east coast of England are reached by the Great Northern, the North Eastern, and the North British railway lines. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner cars will be found on the through express trains to Scotland, and first- and third-class passengers may enjoy the convenience of these. The prices for meals are: —

For breakfast or luncheon, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents). For dinner, 1st class, 3*s.* 6*d.* (87 cents), 3d class, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents). For tea, served at any time during the journey, except at luncheon or dinner, with bread and butter, 6*d.* (12 cents).

Night express trains for Scotland have finely equipped sleeping-cars, with a separate compartment for each passenger, and no upper berths. They are heated by steam, have electric lights and fans, and are also supplied with hot

and cold water. Persons not wishing to use the sleeping-cars may hire rugs and pillows at 6*d.* (12 cents) each for the journey.

A Circular Trip.

London (King's Cross), Hatfield, Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, Leeds, York, and return.

Tickets, 1st class, 54*s.* ($13.50); 3d class, 31*s.* 4*d.* ($7.83).

Hatfield. — Here is the fine Tudor house of the Cecils, from whom the Marquis of Salisbury is directly descended. Hatfield House is a splendid specimen of the old baronial mansions. On its site once stood a palace of the Bishops of Ely, erected in the twelfth century. Henry VIII took it in exchange for some lands in Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, and later it was the residence of Edward VI, just before he came to the throne, of Queen Elizabeth during the reign of her sister Mary, and also of James I. It was James I who exchanged with Sir Robert Cecil for an estate near Cheshunt. This Cecil afterward became the Earl of Salisbury, and so Hatfield House remains in that family. The Princess Elizabeth was at Hatfield House when

she received the news that she had become Queen.

Peterborough, page 224.

Grantham. — This market town is a railway center, has a fine Gothic church, a guildhall with some assembly rooms, exchanges, and a grammar school, where Sir Isaac Newton was a pupil for some time. The town has a bronze statue of Newton.

Doncaster. — One hundred and fifty-six miles north of London, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is Doncaster. It is on the river Don, and it is one of the old Roman Stations. It is noted for the races that take place in September. It is here that the St. Leger race is run, which gets its name from Lieutenant-General St. Leger, who inaugurated it in 1776. It was Richard I who gave Doncaster its charter.

Leeds. — This is one of the chief manufacturing cities of England, and it is a handsome, prosperous place, where the people are public spirited and do everything possible to beautify it. It has a market twice a week, and its public buildings are very handsome. It has charming environs with various historic points for satisfactory sightseeing.

York. — When it comes to a question of historic age York takes a place of importance.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, who lived and wrote in the twelfth century, says that York was founded by the great grandson of Æneas, but, while the Chronicles of Geoffrey make fascinating reading, and Chaucer, Milton, Spenser, Shakespeare, and all the great writers of England have drawn upon them for literary material, they are really legends and stories of his own fancy. He pretended that he translated his Chronicles from an old Breton work that belonged to one of his Oxford friends, but he really took English legends and wove them into fanciful history. It was he who gave us the story of Brut and the connection with the giants Gog and Magog in the Guildhall, London; "Jack the Giant Killer" is one of his legends of Cornwall; the romances of Arthur are the delightful work of his fancy; and Shakespeare's "King Lear" and "Cymbeline" were written under the influence of Geoffrey's work. Some of Geoffrey's manuscripts are in the British Museum, London.

It is, however, an historic fact that York was a place of importance when the Romans came to Britain. They made it an Imperial City from A. D. 70 to 427. The Emperors Severus and Constantius died in York, and Caracalla and Constantine the Great were crowned

here. The Saxons ruled at York after the Romans, and so vigorously fought against the Normans that William the Conqueror razed it to the ground. The city again grew up, and in spite of a terrible fire in the reign of King Stephen; at the time of the Wars of the Roses, it became again one of the chief cities in the kingdom. In the beginning of these wars Margaret of Anjou defeated Richard, Duke of York, and she had his head cut off, crowned with a fool's cap, and placed on the gates of the city. It was only four years after that his son Edward was crowned King in the York Minster. It is for this splendid structure and the Roman remains that visitors go to York.

The history of the Minster, or Cathedral, dates back to 627, when King Edwin of Northumbria began a building on the site of a Roman temple that had been dedicated to the goddess of war. Four times the churches on this site were destroyed, and then in 1216 Walter de Grey was created Archbishop of York and he began the present building. He only finished the south transept and is buried there. In the two hundred and fifty years occupied in its construction the utmost care was taken to have the style of architecture harmonious, and so it results that the Minster is strikingly grand and

beautiful. The west front has two towers rising to a height of 196 feet. The east front dates from the time of Edward III, and its great window is often called the most beautiful one in the world. In the north side are long lancet windows called the "Four Sisters." The interior of the Minster is superb. The organ screen has niches that are filled with the statues of English kings from William the Conqueror to Henry VI. The tombs are remarkably fine, that of Archbishop de Grey being the most notable. There is one of a Mrs. Mathew in a niche under the east window. She was the daughter of the Bishop of Chichester and she married successively the Archbishop of York and the Archbishop of Canterbury. She had four sisters and each of them married a bishop. The Minster yard and gardens are attractive. The buildings here are the residence of the Canons, the Dean's House, and the Minster Library. The last is a portion of the palace built by Archbishop Thomas in 1070 and restored in 1808. There are twelve thousand volumes in the library and many very rare manuscripts. Among these is a copy of Wickliffe's Testament on vellum, with the autograph of Queen Elizabeth. Some of the books were printed on Caxton's press.

The Roman walls and the curious Multangular Tower are among the chief things of importance in York. This tower has ten sides which make nine obtuse angles. It formed a corner of the Roman walls. The Museum is in a beautiful garden, where there are many Roman remains. It has a lecture hall, library, and rooms filled with rare collections of natural history and geology. There are some maps of the midland counties made in the reign of Elizabeth, and they are of the earliest woven tapestry in England.

Near the Museum are the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey. Wickliffe, the reformer, was a subdeacon in this Abbey. The Manor House is also near the Museum. This was built in the reign of Henry VIII. It was the residence of the Lord Abbot of the Monastery, and it is now a school for the blind.

A visitor must walk on the city walls and note where the moat extended on the outside of the walls. Some of the gates are on the sites where the Romans built their gates. Bootham Bar is one of these, on the site of the gate that led to the Pretorian Camp, but the present Bar dates only from Cromwell's time.

York Castle is in the southern part of the city. Clifford's Tower is the only existing part

of the original castle built by William the Conqueror. The mound upon which he built was the site of a Roman fortification. Cromwell reduced it to a ruin after his victory of Marston Moor in 1642. The present castle was built of stone brought from the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and is used as a prison.

Not far from the railway station is one of the gates called Micklegate Bar, — the gate upon which decapitated heads of traitors were exposed. This was where the head of Richard, Duke of York, with its fool's cap, was placed by order of Margaret of Anjou. The name of the gate, or bar, comes from that of the street, which means "the great street," for this was once the place of residence of aristocratic families.

Circular Tours from York.

The journey in this part of England may be delightfully extended by taking the following routes, with a circular ticket:

1. — York, Thirsk, Northallerton, Darlington, Stockton, Thornaby, Middlesbrough, Redcar, Saltburn, Whitby, Scarborough, Bridlington, Driffield, Beverley, Hull, Selby, York. Tickets, 1st class, 18*s.* 9*d.* ($4.68); 3d class, 11*s.* 9*d.* ($2.93).

Thirsk. — This is a market town, with its own bit of history, when the Mowbrays had a castle here, and Roger de Mowbray joined forces with the King of Scotland against Henry II. In consequence of this act the castle was destroyed. The moat may still be seen.

Northallerton. — This market town of the North Riding of Yorkshire was once a Roman Station and near it King David of Scotland was defeated, with a loss of twelve thousand men. William Rufus gave the town to the Bishops of Durham, and their palace here was destroyed by Henry II. In 1318 the Scotch, under Robert Bruce, took the town and plundered it. In the Civil War Charles I occupied it, and it was made headquarters for a section of the army. There are no remains of the palace of the bishops, or any of the religious houses that once flourished here.

Darlington. — Traditional history of this town says that it is more than a thousand years old, and that some monks who were escaping from the Danes, and had with them the body of St. Cuthbert, rested for a time on the site of the present town. His body had been preserved at Lindisfarne, and on the approach of the Danes the monks took the precious remains and started for Durham, where they de-

posited them in the shrine that became such a notable place of pilgrimage. From this time Durham and Darlington were closely connected, and it was not till 1867 that the town was incorporated. One of the things to see at Darlington is St. Cuthbert's Collegiate Church.

The "Society of Friends" occupies a strong position in Darlington, and the town is famous as being the birthplace of the railway. George Stephenson was the railway engineer of a piece of road twenty-seven miles long, that was used to carry coal from the Auckland coal pits to Stockton and Darlington, and this was the beginning of the vast system of modern railways. This movement caused Darlington to grow in all directions, and to become rarely prosperous. Instead of Roman relics to see, the visitor is shown "Locomotive No. 1," the first ever used in a public railway. It is on a stone pedestal at the station of the North Road.

The first Quaker sent to Parliament went from here, — Joseph Pease, — and the town has a monument erected to him. The town has large mills, iron companies, and industries of wagon building, tanning, and malting.

Stockton. — Situated on the Tees, Stockton is a considerable town. Its main street is one mile in length, and it has handsome public

buildings and good trade in iron and steel. It dates back to the Roman occupation, and later belonged to the bishops of Durham, who had a castle here, the ruins of which were removed in 1865.

Middlesbrough. — This is one of the chief places in England for the iron trade. The Mayor's chair is made from some portions of an ancient priory, dedicated to St. Hilda. This priory was destroyed at the Reformation and the stones were used to build the walls of a brewery. It was the railway from Darlington and Stockton, extended to here, that gave prosperity to the place, and in ten years, from 1831 to 1841, the population increased from 154 to 5,709. It is a busy port and the docks cover twelve acres. A handsome park of seventy-two acres was the gift of one of its public-spirited citizens.

Redcar. — The beach here is some nine miles long, and one quarter of a mile wide at low tide. There is a fine pier 1,300 feet long, and concerts and entertainments take place here all through the season. Aside from the sea-bathing there are perfectly appointed baths for those who prefer them. There are excellent fishing and boating, and the best golf links in the north of England.

Saltburn. — This is a popular seaside resort and extends along a high range of cliffs. *Huncliffe* is one of the chief promontories on the coast. The beach is five miles long and the sands are firm and dry. A good pier adds to the attraction of Saltburn. There are pleasure gardens and woods laid out in what is called Saltburn Glen. There is music in the gardens each day, and also on the pier. A specialty is made of brine baths.

Whitby. — The meaning of this name is the "White Town," the "by" being Danish and signifying "town." In 658 the King of Northumberland founded an abbey here, and this was the beginning of the town. Once an obscure fishing-place, it is now one of the chief ports of England. There is the old section, with narrow streets and quaint buildings, and the modern portion, with handsome houses and gardens, fine shops, and all that goes to make up an interesting spot. The abbey ruins are on a cliff overlooking the town, and many legends are told concerning the days of old. Sir Walter Scott, in "Marmion," has touched upon some of these: —

"Then Whitby's nuns exulting told
How to their house three barons bold
Must menial service do;

They told, how in their convent cell
A Saxon princess once did dwell,
The lovely Edelfled;
And how, of thousand snakes, each one
Was changed into a cell of stone
When Holy Hilda prayed;
They told how sea-fowls' pinions fail,
As over Whitby's towers they sail,
And, sinking down, with flutterings faint,
They do their homage to the saint."

Scarborough. — This is called the Queen of the watering places along the northern coast of England. It has bold cliffs, a superb beach, rocks, and a sheltered bay. The town rises from the shore and is well laid out. The walls of an old castle overlook the harbor. *Valley Park*, *Halbeck*, and *Clarence Gardens* are charming resorts, and there are ideal walks and drives all about. Scarborough has chalybeate and other mineral springs that add much to its value as a place for visitors. The boating is particularly good, and there are popular golf links. Excellent accommodations are to be obtained at any desired price, and visitors will find a stay here most enjoyable.

Side Trips.

From Scarborough there are several enjoyable trips to be made by motor cars.

Other Circular Trips.

Trip No. 1. — To Stepney Hill, Ayton, Forge Valley, Hackness, Suffield, Scalby, and North Bay. Distance, 18 miles. Fare, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

Part of the way over this run the route lies among the lovely scenery along the river Derwent, through the Forge Valley. *Scalby* is a beautiful village, a famous resort for cyclists. Near at hand are the *Suffield Heights.*

Trip No. 2. — Wheatcroft, Cayton Bay, Filey, Muston, Folkton, Flixton, and Seamer. Distance, 20 miles. Fare, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

Cayton Bay is one of the most attractive spots on the East Coast, and Filey is also on the coast, with a natural breakwater of rock called "The Brig."

Bridlington. — This is also a seaside resort of importance. There is the old picturesque town and the modern one; and on the sea front, at the north, is the Royal Prince's Parade, with a bandstand, where high-class concerts are given all through the season. At the Victoria Rooms concerts and entertainments are given for visitors; there is the Spa, the People's Palace in Quay Road, Field's Café, the Esplanade, and the lovely Summer Gardens. In the old town

is the Priory Church restored by Sir Gilbert Scott at a cost of about $110,000. The gateway of the old monastery is near the Priory Church. Once the town was bombarded during the Civil Wars; once Queen Henrietta Maria landed here on her way home from Holland; and once there was a sea fight in the bay between some English vessels and Paul Jones. There is motor car service to interesting points near Bridlington.

Driffield. — A prettily situated town, with famous sport in trout fishing.

Beverley. — There is a minster, St. Mary's Church, good golf links, and a race-course. Motor car service to villages near. A popular resort.

Hull. — The enormous increase in its shipping and its direct railway communication with various lines has made Hull a wealthy and attractive city. The streets are broad and adorned with handsome buildings, while the suburbs are charming with villas and gardens. There is a pier, with its pleasant opportunity to promenade; a park of twenty-seven acres given to the city by one of its mayors; there is a Botanic Garden of forty acres that was opened in 1880, and a Royal Institution opened in 1854 by the Prince Consort, in which is a

museum, a library, and halls for the accommodation of a literary and philosophic society. The city has theaters, music halls, public baths, schools of every sort and of the highest grade, together with a School of Science and Art.

The history of Hull really dates from the time of Edward I. He made a stop there on returning from the battle of Dunbar, saw how valuable it would be as a commercial port, and created it a town of itself, soon after making it a free borough. In the reign of Edward III it fitted sixteen ships and armed them with four hundred and sixty-six seamen, to help in fighting the French. In the Wars of the Roses Hull sided with the Lancastrians, and in order to give additional help money was raised by the sale of the materials of the Market Cross. In 1540 Henry VIII visited Hull and ordered the erection of a castle and some stronger fortifications. Hull maintains steamship service with a large portion of the world.

Selby. — Fifteen miles from York is Selby, a market town of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Among the many institutions founded by William the Norman after his Conquest was a Benedictine monastery here at Selby. Pope Alexander II raised it to the dignity of having

a bishop, and there yet remain portions of this in the church of St. Mary and St. German — notably the nave, transept, and west front. Henry I of England was born in the Abbey at Selby. It is to-day a busy town with various industries, and its cattle market is especially active.

Trip No. 3. — York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Carlisle, Penrith, Keswick, Appleby (via Penrith), Darlington, York.

Tickets, 1st class, 35*s.* 7*d.* ($8.89); 3d class, 21*s.* 4*d.* ($5.33).

Darlington, page 241.

Durham. — This is one of the most venerable cities in England, and its cathedral attracts all visitors who enjoy the study of architecture and who appreciate its history.

This splendid Norman cathedral is built on a sort of high peninsula, its great central tower 214 feet high and the other towers 138 feet high. The great lantern dome, supported on four clustered pillars, is 160 feet high. In the choir is the throne of Bishop Hatfield, and his tomb is also here, his effigy finely executed. In the Galilee Chapel (west) is the tomb of The Venerable Bede. The remains of St. Cuthbert, brought here by the Monks of Lindisfarne, lie

in the Chapel of the Nine Altars. The choral services at Durham are particularly enjoyable, as the music is kept up to a high standard and the organ is one of the best in England. The bishopric of Durham is an important one. In addition to the $40,000 a year paid the bishop, a reserve fund is kept to aid bishops who need larger incomes.

The Castle at Durham was built by William the Conqueror, and part of it is used for college rooms in the University. Bishop Hatfield built the great hall of which the University is proud. The old chapel, the kitchen, gatehouse, and various offices are built about an irregular court. In the Castle there are some state apartments which are reserved for the bishop and for the judges of the Assize Court. Durham University, which uses most of the Castle, was not opened till 1833.

Durham has an interesting Museum, and the Grammar School was founded by Henry VIII. The Castle was built to protect the Cathedral and the Monastery of Benedictines. The high banks of the peninsula where these stand are beautifully wooded, and enchanting walks lie in every direction.

Newcastle. — In the days of the Roman occupation Hadrian's Wall extended from the

mouth of the Tyne to the Solway Firth, so that Newcastle was the second Station, or the " Pons Aelii," from Tynemouth. When the present fine bridge was rebuilt many remains of the Roman structure were found. When the foundations of the County Courthouse were laid there were uncovered Roman coins, bits of pottery, and even statues. William Rufus built a stone fortress, and the place came to be called from this, New Castle. In the reign of Stephen the Scots held it; in the time of expeditions against Scotland in the days of the Edwards Newcastle was the rendezvous; when William Wallace was executed a part of his body was exposed here on the gates. The Castle dates from the time of Henry II and is a fine Norman work. There is a Museum here that has some rare Roman relics and all the treasures unearthed in and around the town. The oldest church is St. Nicholas'. In the church of St. Andrew there is a " Last Supper " by Giordano.

The old parts of the town are quaint and picturesque and the modern sections are very handsome, with wide streets, squares, and imposing buildings. The importance of Newcastle as the capital of the coal fields of the north has brought immense wealth to the city. There are also extended shipbuilding, various manufac-

tures, and lines of steamships sailing to foreign ports.

Carlisle. — There was a British fortress here even before the Roman Agricola garrisoned it. King Arthur also counted it one of his strongly fortified stations. Later on it came into the power of the Church, and Henry I made it a bishopric. The castle was built by William Rufus, and it was here that Queen Elizabeth imprisoned Mary, Queen of Scots, when the latter claimed her hospitality. In the room above the gate David I died. When Prince Charles Edward retreated from here, after the garrison had surrendered, the executions took place within the walls.

The Cathedral has been the scene of many historic events. It was before the high altar that Robert Bruce swore fealty to Edward I in 1297. In ten years, before this same altar, the representative of the Pope cursed Bruce in solemn wise, while candles were lighted on the altar and the bells were ringing. At the Cathedral door King Edward mounted his horse and set forth to destroy the usurper of the Crown.

Walter Scott was married here in 1797 to Miss Charpentier, the daughter of a French refugee. As a large garrison is kept here there is a good deal of gayety, so that the town is

still, as of old, "Merrie Carlisle." The lines of both the London North Western and the Caledonian railways meet here.

Penrith, page 338; Keswick, page 335; Appleby, page 340; Darlington, page 241.

Yorkshire Resorts.

In connection with the Midland Railway there are some attractive trips in Yorkshire. In May, June, and July circular tickets are sold in London that are good for return till December. There are stop-over privileges at stations along the route.

Tickets, London, Harrowgate, Ben Rhydding, Ilkley, and return to London, 1st class, 55*s.* ($13.75); 3d class, 31*s.* ($7.75).

Harrowgate is one of the notable health resorts of England. There are mineral springs for the treatment of rheumatism and gout, and the air is pure, dry, and invigorating. There is a fine golf course of eighteen holes, and all other attractions that go to make up a popular resort. Near by are some Druidical remains, the Almias Cliff, Aldborough, with some Roman remains; forty acres of huge rocks in groups called the Brimham Rocks; Harlow Moor, cov-

ered with heather; Harewood Castle, the seat of the Earl of Harewood; stalactite caverns at Pateley Bridge in Midderdale; Ripon, with its famous Cathedral; the residence of the Marquis of Ripon; and Fountains Abbey.

Ben Rhydding is a notable spot near Romald's Moor, with a superb view of the Valley of the Wharfe. Here also may be seen the curious rocks called the "Cow and the Calf," the "Cow" forming the summit of a hill 860 feet above sea level. What is called "Arthur's Seat" commands a glorious view of the moor.

Ilkley is another health resort, and has many remains of the Roman occupation.

Bolton Abbey is near Ilkley, where there are ruins of an Augustine Priory on the banks of the Wharfe. The west front is magnificent. The Abbey is one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire. In the Abbey churchyard is a memorial Iona Cross, and in the park is a beautiful fountain, both of these in memory of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish.

Skipton is also near Ilkley, another resort, with its Castle and beautiful grounds, its golf links, baths, sulphur wells, and interesting quarries.

Trips by the South Eastern & Chatham Railway.

This line of railway offers some especially engaging trips for a visitor in England. There is opportunity in these little journeys to see the best parts of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, and to become familiar with all this historic and charming ground.

The South Eastern & Chatham Railway gives the same high-class service that marks the entire railway system of England. Well-appointed refreshment-rooms will be found at the principal stations, and luncheon and tea baskets may be ordered through the train guard, as on the other railway lines.

Luncheon baskets, without ale or wine, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents); tea baskets, for one person, 1*s.* (25 cents); for two persons, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents).

CIRCULAR TOURS.

Via the South Eastern & Chatham Railway.

Tickets are issued from the following stations: Charing Cross, Cannon Street, London Bridge, Victoria, Holborn, and St. Paul's for attractive tours.

No. 1. — Herne Bay, Westgate-on-Sea, Mar-

gate, Broadstairs, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Deal, Walmer, Dover, Canterbury, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, St. Leonard's, and Tunbridge Wells.

Tickets, round trip, 1st class, 30*s.* ($7.50); 2d class, 20*s.* ($5.00); 3d class, 15*s.* ($3.75). Tickets good for one month. Tickets sold during the summer months.

The route to the coast resort of Herne Bay is through *Gravesend*, the limit of the port of London. It is an ancient town and fifty years ago was the popular seaside resort for all Londoners. Beyond is *Rochester*, the site of a Roman Station, with the remains of a Norman Castle built by the natural brother of William the Conqueror. The Tower called "Gundulph's" was built by a bishop of that name and is very imposing. Rochester is the oldest Bishopric in England, and the Cathedral was partially the work of the same Bishop Gundulph who built the tower. Among the tombs is that of Bishop Merton, the founder of Merton College, Oxford. At the Free School in High Street, Garrick, the great actor, was educated. The scene of Charles Dickens's "Seven Poor Travellers" was the Watt's Almshouse here in Rochester, where poor travellers were received. In "Pickwick Papers" Dickens gave a fine description of the view from Roches-

ter Bridge. Mr. Pickwick put up at the Bull Inn. It was at Rochester that Henry VIII first saw Anne of Cleves, and he called her a "Flanders mare."

Chatham is beyond, almost a suburb of Rochester, and is magnificently fortified. Among the detached forts is one named for the great Earl of Chatham, Fort Pitt, built in 1779. There are barracks and hospitals, an arsenal with a park of artillery, a military school, a convict prison, and a very extensive system of dockyards. It was Queen Elizabeth who built the first dockyard here. The great Dutch Admiral, De Ruyter, got as far as Chatham and burnt some ships in June, 1667, taking possession of a fort at the mouth of Medway River, where there is now an extensive dockyard. As we pass *Faversham* we recall that it was here that James II was brought as he was escaping from England after the landing of William III. Some sailors discovered that he was about to embark on a ship, and they captured him and brought him to Faversham. Later he succeeded in escaping to France, and after living there for twelve years, at St. Germain, he died, and is buried in the church of that town.

Herne Bay is only sixty-two miles from London, and there are constant excursion trains

running there. It is a popular resort for families who are obliged to be near the city during the summer. There is a fine pier, a good beach with no undertow, a concrete promenade, pretty gardens, golf links that cover forty-three acres, cricket fields, and tennis courts. In the village of *Herne* is a rare old church, having a peal of six bells in the tower. Nicholas Ridley, one of the three martyrs who perished at Oxford, was Bishop of Rochester, but his first parish was here at Herne, where he preached for eleven years. It is only seven miles from Herne Bay to *Canterbury*, and in the summer breaks run daily between these two places. The breaks also run to *Grove Ferry*, six miles from Herne Bay, and through some pretty rural scenery.

Birchington. — There are many private bungalows on the cliffs here, with gardens that stretch to the edge of the cliff, and summer residences, where many notable Londoners come for the rest and refreshment of the attractive spot. Here Gabriel Dante Rossetti, the great artist and poet, died in April of 1882. He was one of the leaders in the Pre-Raphaelite movement and was banded in the "Brotherhood," which did so much for modern art. Ruskin paid him the tribute of counting him as the "chief intellectual force" in the movement that

resulted in forming the "Romantic School" in England. His grave in the churchyard is marked by an Irish Cross designed by Ford Madox Brown. In the Church of All Saints, among many memorials and brasses, is a beautiful stained-glass memorial window in honor of Rossetti. It is behind the font in the south aisle. In one section is represented the artist's work of the "Preparation for the Passover," and the other section represents the miracle of sight being restored to a blind minstrel. The "Ingoldsby Legends" tell of the "Brothers of Birchington." It was the Rev. Richard Harris Barham who wrote these Legends, taking for his *nom de plume* the name of Thomas Ingoldsby. He was born at Canterbury in 1788, was graduated from Brasenose College, Oxford, and entering the Church, he was first a minor canon at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and later was connected with the Chapel Royal of the King. The Legends are much like Butler's "Hudibras" in their learning and wit.

Westgate-on-Sea. — This is an aristocratic summer resort that has been admirably managed, and it has some very attractive cottages and houses, a superb beach, cliff walks sheltered from the winds, and a broad promenade along the sea. There are assembly rooms for con-

certs and other forms of entertainment, and there are clubs and golf links, but there is none of the Bohemian spirit abroad at Westgate. Breaks run to and from Margate, but those who find delight in the gay scenes of that resort are not attracted by Westgate.

Margate. — It is curious to find a modern pleasure resort with valuable historic reminders, but that is what Margate has. William III landed here, and one of England's great pictures, hanging in Hampton Court Palace, and the work of Kneller, represents the scene of this event. It was here, too, that George II landed, coming from Germany, *en route* for London and Kensington Palace. At the "Royal York Hotel" William III, George I, and Queen Caroline have been visitors; Prince Louis Napoleon III stayed here just previous to starting on his attempt to capture Boulogne. Bulwer-Lytton wrote his novel of "Night and Morning" at the "Royal York," and Turner painted some sunset views from the windows, inspired by the glorious masses of color that only he could reproduce. One of the best bits of literary reminder of the Margate of a hundred years ago is Peter Pindar's "Tales of a Hoy." It was written by Dr. John Wolcot, who wrote poems of sharp satire and gossipy

stories under the name of "Peter Pindar," and captured the public taste of those days. The hoy was a small sailing vessel, one of a line which ran between London and Margate, and sometimes would be three days making the trip. Peter Pindar went to Margate, fell under the spell of its gayety and brightness, and one of his verses runs thus: —

"What's Brighton, when to thee compar'd! — poor thing;
Whose barren hills in mist for ever weep;
Or what is Weymouth, tho' a Queen and King
Wash, walk, and prattle there, and wake and sleep?"

Margate has a Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, mainly for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis. The climate of this resort is famous for the cure of all tuberculous troubles.

Broadstairs. — In addition to the fine beach, or "Sands," and all its attractions as a watering-place, Charles Dickens has made it dear to us through his own delight in it. He came here year after year, and No. 12 High Street, Lawn House, and Fort House are notable as having been the places of his sojourn. It was at Broadstairs that he wrote much of "David Copperfield," and whole chapters of "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the "Pickwick Papers." He wrote the whole of "Our English Watering-Place" at Fort House,

called "Bleak House." There is a little building at the harbor, near the Droit House, called "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and this was the bathing-room of Dickens's day. There are golf links at Broadstairs that cover seventy acres, and charming walks and drives.

Ramsgate. — This is a fashionable and lively resort, with piers built of Purbeck and Portland Stone and Cornish granite, promenades, large hotels, pretty residences, and all that can make a successful summer place, including a concert hall and theater. George IV sailed from Ramsgate when he went to Hanover in 1821, and landed here upon his return. When Queen Victoria was a girl she spent a great deal of time here, and with her mother, the Duchess of Kent, stayed at Townley House during some of their visits; next they stayed at Albion House on the East Cliff, and just previous to coming to the throne she lived at West Cliff Lodge. The King of Belgium has twice made a stop at Ramsgate while on yachting trips, and it was the Princess Louise who opened the Royal Victoria Pavilion in 1904. The town has a fine local tramway service that adds much to the pleasure and convenience of visitors.

Sandwich, page 293; Deal, page 292.

Walmar. — Henry VIII built the Castle Walmar, which was till recent times the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Six cannon frown from the parapets. The site of the real battery is a flower garden, and a flourishing vegetable garden makes the old moat of practical service. Among the carefully treasured memories of the Castle is one, that in one of the rooms William Pitt and Admiral Nelson had a discussion on the movements of the navy. Pitt planted two sycamore trees in the grounds, and the weeping-willow near these trees was raised from a cutting which the Duke of Wellington obtained from the willow that grew by Napoleon's grave at St. Helena. It was at Walmar Castle that the Duke of Wellington died in 1852. His chamber opened on the ramparts, which were used for the daily walk the Lord Wardens of the Castle enjoyed. Among those who have occupied this important position may be counted, not only Wellington, but also Lord Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Dufferin, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Curzon, and the Prince of Wales. The Castle may now be visited, as it is no longer used as the official residence.

Dover. — Shakespeare in "King Lear" speaks of Dover as a place where there would

be offered "both welcome and protection." It stands at the mouth of the river Dour, and also extends along the superb white cliffs. At the south is the great headland called Shakespeare's Cliff, three hundred and fifty feet above the sea. This is named in honor of Shakespeare, who in "King Lear" also said of this landmark: —

> "There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
> Looks fearfully in the confined deep."

Dover Castle dominates the town, another of the strongholds that form the links in the chain of tradition relative to King Arthur. It covers about thirty-two acres, and Romans, Saxons, and Normans wrought upon it, while down through successive periods of history it has played its part and held its own. Within the old walls is the Roman lighthouse, built probably about 43 A. D., the subterranean barracks, the keep, built in the reign of Henry III, and the various towers, all having historic data. There is an old Dutch cannon, twenty-four feet long, that was presented to Queen Elizabeth, and is called her "Pocket Pistol." The Castle may be visited from noon till sunset.

Dover is such a convenient port, not only for the Channel service but also for the great

transatlantic lines, that it will eventually be used even more than it is at present. The Hamburg-American, the Red Star, and the Deutsche-Ost-Afrika lines now make it a port of call, and plans are being effected to increase the advantages of its harbor. It is only seventy-eight miles from London to Dover, and seventeen from Canterbury; it is only twenty-two miles across the Channel to Calais; it is twenty-four and three-quarters miles to Boulogne, sixty-two miles to Ostend, and one hundred and nine miles to the Hook of Holland. Two forts command the harbor, — Fort Langdon and one on the Western Heights.

Dover has about forty thousand population. The Town Hall, once called the "Maison Dieu," was built by King John as a house of entertainment for pilgrims to and from the Holy Land. In the time of the Cromwell wars it was fortified, and at the Restoration it became the property of the state. In 1834 the Municipal Council was allowed to purchase it. The Church of St. Mary dates from the time of the Saxons. Dover College, founded in 633, was once the refectory of St. Martin's Priory.

Dover is a resort of much popularity, and the bathing is particularly good. There are well-appointed Turkish baths in the grounds

of the old "Maison Dieu," built and controlled by the Corporation of the town. The Promenade Pier has a handsome pavilion that seats eight hundred persons, and there are band concerts and a variety of attractive entertainments constantly going on during the season. The theater is in Snargate Street. Yachting is one of the chief pleasures of the summer visitor at Dover, and there is an annual regatta that is one of the famous sporting events of England. The Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club has a clubhouse facing the sea, and there is a rowing club, quite famous for its records. All the out-of-door sports are to be enjoyed at Dover, and any number of attractive trips may be made in different directions, either by coach, carriage, bicycle, or by walking.

Canterbury. — Canterbury is the capital of the county of Kent and is sixty-two miles from London. All the history of this city centers in the Cathedral, although there is much of charm and interest in the old streets and buildings. Entering by the West Gate Towers, which date from 1380, there is a view of the main street, and through this we proceed to the Cathedral. On the left we pass the School of Art, founded by T. S. Cooper, member of the Royal Academy, who was born at Canter-

bury in 1803. He painted scenery for the town theater and kept closely in touch with the city's development. After close study and effort among the works of the Dutch and Flemish school he became a painter of animals, in which he excelled. Beyond the School of Art, on the same side of the street, is an old house belonging to the Canterbury Weavers. This industry was introduced by the Huguenots in 1560, when they sought refuge in England. St. Thomas' Hospital is opposite the House of the Weavers. It was built by one of the early archbishops as a resting-place for the pilgrims who came to visit the shrine of Thomas à Becket. It is now devoted to the housing of the poor. On the left is the Beany Institute. It is well worth while to step into the courtyard of the "Fleur de Lis Hotel," opposite the Beany Institute, and look at a thirteenth century window there. The Guild Hall is near, with a collection of portraits, but they are only of local interest.

Mercery Lane is beyond Guildhall Street, and the shop on the corner was part of the old inn — "The Chequers of Hope" — which Chaucer's "Canterbury Pilgrims" made their headquarters. Passing down Mercery Lane we reach Christ Church Gate, which is the entrance

to the Cathedral grounds. Visitors to Christ Church Cathedral are admitted from 9.30 A. M. to 5 P. M., except during the hours of services, and Sundays. Services are at 10 A. M. and at 3 P. M. daily. Sunday services, 10.30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 6.30 P. M.

St. Augustine founded this Cathedral in 597; the Danes destroyed it, but it was rebuilt in 1070, and suffered partial destruction by fire. It was again rebuilt and added to, till it is one of the most beautiful and harmonious buildings in the world. The northwest transept is called "The Martyrdom," as it was here that Thomas à Becket was murdered December 29, 1170. One of the most notable persons of history was this great Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was also made Chancellor and Secretary of State. Henry II appointed him Archbishop in 1162, and when the King sought to take away some of the power of the Church, Thomas à Becket opposed him, and appealed to the Pope to sustain him. As he was obliged to get out of England, he made his escape to France. The Pope supported him in his action, and the Archbishop defied the King and excommunicated some of the bishops. Four of the King's devoted servants, all of them noblemen, mistaking an angry remark of the king as a desire for

his removal, assassinated Becket. He was counted a martyr, for the Saxons were bitterly opposed to the Normans and their arbitrary taking of churchly authority. In 1172 Pope Alexander III canonized Becket, and his tomb became the shrine to which thousands of pilgrims travelled. His body was first buried in the crypt, but later it was placed in a rich shrine and deposited in what is called Trinity Chapel, in the eastern portion of the Cathedral. When Henry VIII occupied the throne and began to suppress the monasteries, he pillaged the shrine of Becket, ordered his bones burned, and the ashes thrown in the air. Miracles had been performed at the shrine of the saint, and in the north aisle are some splendid old windows in which are depicted some of these miracles. Other notable persons buried in the Cathedral are Edward, the Black Prince, Henry IV, and Joan of Navarre, the second wife of Henry IV.

The crypt of the Cathedral is the largest in England. That part under the southeast transept is called the "Black Prince Chantry" and is used by the French Protestants as their church. It was Queen Elizabeth who gave the Huguenots the use of this crypt, and each Sunday services are held here in the French language. Dean Farrar is buried in the clois-

ter on the north side of the nave. The central tower has one of the twelve bells, and this is called the "Bell Harry"; ten of the bells are in the southwest tower, and on the top is clock-bell "Dunstan," that weighs over three tons. The Palace of the Archbishop is near the west front of the Cathedral; the circular building at the east end is called Becket's Crown, and in this is the stone chair of St. Augustine, called the "Patriarchal Chair," in which the archbishops are enthroned. Note the thirteenth century windows of stained glass.

From the "Green Court" is the Norman porch and stairway that lead to one of the buildings of the King's School, which was founded by Henry VIII. The Mint, that was once part of this group of buildings, gave the name to Mint Yard. The very old house that is seen opposite, as we pass out of Mint Yard, is the one of which Dickens wrote in "David Copperfield." The Cathedral library has about ten thousand books, and some of the ancient charters and official records of the Monastery. There is a college on the site of the Monastery, founded in 1848 by a Royal Charter, where men are educated as missionaries for the English Church. The buildings of the famous Monastery founded by St. Augustine and King

Ethelbert in 597 fell into partial ruin after Henry VIII's suppression of those institutions. Private enterprise founded the College, and so far as possible the old buildings were used in restoration and by incorporating them in the new ones. The College and the remains of the Monastery may be visited from noon till 5 P. M.; in vacation time, from 11 A. M. till 5 P. M.

It is the story of the Canterbury pilgrimage, as told by Chaucer in the fourteenth century, that makes this pious custom so full of vital interest for us. It is from these pilgrimages that we get our word "canter," signifying the leisurely ease with which the pilgrims rode. Royal personages visited this shrine. Louis of France came over in 1179 to pray beside it, and after Richard Cœur de Lion returned from his Austrian prison he came here to return thanks to God. Henry VIII and the Emperor Charles V came together to visit the shrine and pray here. Henry did not foresee that he would later order the destruction of this sacred resting-place and scatter to the winds the ashes of the saint. It was on a Whitsunday morning that the two royal personages rode from Dover with a splendid retinue. In front of them rode Cardinal Wolsey, and Spanish and English noblemen made up the train; they came through

the Gate of St. George, and on each side of the streets were lines of the clergy in full ecclesiastical vestments; the royal pilgrims entered by the west door.

Among the historic events connected with Canterbury are these: Louis, the son of Philip Augustus of France, — he who built the first part of the Louvre Palace, the outlines of which are in white stones in the court of the Old Louvre, — came over to England in 1215 and succeeded in capturing the Castle; the second marriage of Edward I to Margaret of France took place in 1299 in the Cathedral; Charles I and Henrietta Maria were also married here in 1625; in the revolt of Wat Tyler the rebels started for London from Canterbury, taking with them as a prisoner the Archbishop (Sudbury), and they beheaded him on Tower Hill, near the Tower, London. It was a question of taxation that started the Tyler rebellion. When the rebels reached London they spent two days burning buildings and putting many persons to death; then upon the evening of the second day, when Tyler and his followers were in Smithfield preparing for fresh violence, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Walworth, made a sudden rush at Wat Tyler and killed him. Ever since that event, which at once put an end to the

revolt, the dagger with which Tyler was slain has been represented in the London Coat of Arms.

St. Martin's Church is one of the earliest remaining evidences of Christian worship in England. Before St. Augustine came with power to plant the church, Ethelbert's Queen, Bertha, attended the simple services here, and it is supposed that the King was baptized in the existing font, although there are evidences that this is not old enough to have served for that ceremony.

The "Dane John" Public Garden gets its name from a high mound that is probably of Celtic origin. There is a pleasant walk along the top of the city wall; several of the watch-towers remain, and there are still to be seen portions of the moat outside the walls. There is a fine avenue of lime trees in the Garden, and Lord Roberts, in May, 1904, unveiled a monument to the officers and men of the East Kent Regiment that fell in the late war in South Africa.

Watling Street, Canterbury, is the old Roman road that led from Dover to Chester. There is a six-mile branch of railroad from Canterbury to Whitstable Harbor, which has done much for the city's trade in thus bringing a port near to hand.

Rye. — Rye is a quaint old-time town, with odd winding streets and with interesting ancient buildings. The rock upon which it is built lies upon the level of the marshlands where the rivers Rother, Brede, and Tillingham wind and flow to the sea. The Danes — so the "Saxon Chronicle" relates — once had two hundred and fifty ships at the mouth of the river Rother (which was then called the river Limn), and in 1822, not far from the Rother mouth, one of these ships was found buried in the mud and sand of a field in Northiam. They show some of the relics taken from this Danish ship after a period of nearly a thousand years. Rye is now about three miles from Rye Bay, and a railway connects the town and harbor. Many of the Huguenot refugees settled at Rye, and under the protection of Queen Elizabeth they established the industry of weaving.

The people of Rye were famous smugglers in old days, and it is said that John Wesley labored with them in vain in regard to this. The Church of St. Mary crowns the summit of the rock upon which the town is built, and about it is the old churchyard. Inside, the church is full of interesting memorials, and there is what is called "the Nun's Walk," a curious archway cut through from one window

to another. In the transept there swings a large gilded pendulum of wood, a part of the very old clock, which hangs eighteen feet from the ceiling and makes twenty-five ticks a minute. The clock when wound runs for thirty hours and keeps time admirably. It dates from 1560. There are eight bells in the Belfry Tower, each one of which is quaintly inscribed. One, for instance, bears this sentiment: —

> "Ye people all who hear me ring,
> Be faithful to your God and King."

The Rye Town Hall should be visited to see the old fire-engine of the town, with wheels of wood; the modern engine is also on the same ground floor of the building. Two implements for torture are also preserved in the Town Hall. One is a terrible sort of iron cage in which men were confined, and the cage was then hung on a framework set in the marsh, so that the rising tide drowned its occupants. The other relic of those days of cruelty is a pillory, where a man was fastened by his head and hands, and, thus confined, was exposed to the public gaze for a certain number of hours.

Rye has a twelfth century tower called the "Ypres," which was erected during the reign of King Stephen and named for William of

Ypres, Earl of Kent. It was the Citadel. It is now kept merely as a show place, and adjoining it is the Gun Garden, with a delightful promenade. The local branch of the Salvation Army has its headquarters in what was once part of a monastery, erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

Winchelsea. — It is only a mile from Rye to Winchelsea, and a tramway line connects the two towns, passing over the section of sands under which old Winchelsea is buried. This line of cars is convenient to reach the Rye golf links that cover three and a half miles. The Winchelsea of our day is high above the site of the old town; where the marsh extends to the sea, one and a half miles, the ocean once rolled, and the original town is under the line of sandy shore.

Edward I appointed a Royal Commission to select a site for the new town, and a high rocky bluff, one hundred and twenty feet above the sea, was selected. The new Winchelsea was quite fully built up in seven years. In 1347 it sent twenty-one ships and about six hundred men to assist in the siege of Calais.

In all England there are not three more enchanting historic remains than the ivied Strand Gate, Land Gate, and New Gate, of Winchel-

sea. The Strand Gate commands the military road between Winchelsea and Rye; the Land Gate is on the road from the station; the New Gate commands the coast road from Hastings. Just inside the Strand Gate is a little terrace called the "Look-Out," where a light used to be exposed to aid smugglers. The important church of the town dates from the fourteenth century and is dedicated to Thomas à Becket. Only a small part of the original building is left but it is picturesque in the highest degree. The tracery of the windows, the delicate beauty of the moldings, and the whole scheme of carving and sculpture belong to the best period of the fourteenth century work. There is a fine crypt under the "Salutation Inn," which was probably part of a church dedicated to St. Leonard. Just outside the churchyard wall, on the west, there is a grand old ash tree, called "Wesley's," for under this he preached to the people on September 7, 1790. He tells of this in his private journal, and says that his text was "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand; repent ye, and believe the gospel." There is a Wesley Chapel, where the preacher was often heard.

In Winchelsea there are some ruins of a monastery of the Franciscan Order that are private

property, but they may be seen on any Monday from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. After Henry VIII suppressed it a farmer took the place and stored his corn in the chapel. In the eighteenth century the buildings were used by two brothers, George and John Weston, who were noted thieves. They hid their life of crime under one of goodness and benevolence, living in the style of wealthy, cultured gentlemen, and giving largely to all local charities. They were finally identified as the men who had stolen $50,000 from the Bristol mail line, and they were hanged at Tyburn on September 3, 1782.

In the Town Hall there is a reading room and institute. Among the treasures preserved in the Town Hall is the charter given to the town by Queen Elizabeth. In the hall where the corporation meetings are held entertainments are sometimes given. Here Ellen Terry once delighted the townspeople with some brilliant recitals. Miss Terry owns a charming place called the "Tower Cottage," close to the Strand Gate. For several years she spent much time here, and did a great deal of work in studying and learning her parts in the plays in which she has had such brilliant success.

Hastings. — This historic town is only nine miles from Winchelsea, and it offers unlimited

attractions to the visitor. Athelstan's Mint was established here and some of the coins may be seen dating from 924. Edward the Confessor granted Hastings a charter; William of Normandy made it one of the Cinque Ports, and it did full duty in providing ships and men for defending the coast; Louis Napoleon spent some time at Pelham Cottage, and the Empress Eugénie came here when she escaped from Paris. Dr. Thomas Evans helped her escape, and she was his guest after leaving the Tuileries. He then took her in his carriage to Deauville, where they were taken in the yacht of Sir John Burgoyne across to Ryde, and from there they went to Hastings. Louis Philippe, called the "Citizen King of France," stayed in Hastings for a time; King Edward and Queen Alexandra, when they were Prince and Princess of Wales, visited the town and enjoyed it. Literary people have found Hastings a pleasant place of sojourn. Charles Lamb often came, and once he said he was "doing dreary penance" in his visit; Byron once lived here, and Tennyson was particularly fond of it.

On the West Hill is the ruin of Hastings Castle, the old grounds of which are now laid out as handsome pleasure gardens. It was from this Castle that King John made procla-

mation that England was Sovereign of the Sea. At West Hill are the Caves of St. Clement, once the rendezvous for smugglers. The chief park is the "Alexandra," named for the Queen, who was present as Princess of Wales when the Prince, now Edward VII, opened the park. There is a lift at East Hill, and visits must be paid to Fairlight Glen and Ecclesbourne Glen. Hastings has arrangements for all sports. On East Hill there is an eighteen-hole golf course and a clubhouse.

St. Leonard's is really a part of Hastings, and there is a boulevard of about three miles, paved with wood, along the sea with a stone embankment. At White Rock Baths there is a bandstand for concerts. The Swimming Baths at White Rock are splendidly arranged, and they cost over $300,000. The Pier at St. Leonard's is nine hundred and fifty feet long, and the Pavilion is near the shore. It is used for dances, concerts, and other entertainments. There are fine hotels at both Hastings and St. Leonard's.

Tunbridge Wells. — This is one of the most popular inland watering-places of England; the air is invigorating and pure, and there is little or no fog. With the idea that this resort is situated on the hills in such a position that it

resembles Jerusalem, names have been chosen accordingly; there is Mount Ephraim and Mount Sion, both important sections of the town.

The chalybeate wells were discovered by chance in the seventeenth century and since that period they have been used with satisfaction. In 1630 Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, came to drink the waters and was obliged to pitch her camp on Bishop's Down, as there were no places where royalty might be lodged. In the eighteenth century many notable visitors came here, — David Garrick, the great actor, Dr. Sam Johnson, Colley Cibber, Dr. Gilbert, the Bishop of Salisbury, Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Samuel Richardson, the novelist, and Beau Nash, who made any spot he patronized fashionable.

The Pontiles at Tunbridge Wells are unique. In the long walk, shaded by handsome trees, the people walk while drinking the water of the wells. On one side there is a row of shops, filled with small wares of attraction. Macaulay wrote of the Pontiles, saying that it was a bazaar under the trees, with milliners, toy-men, and jewelers down from London. The waters are agreeable to take and give one a pleasant sensation of exhilaration; they help digestion, and act favorably in all nervous troubles. While

there is plenty of amusement in Tunbridge Wells, it is not violently lively, but the visitors are a high class socially. There is music in the bandstand on the Pontiles; literary and musical societies, and all the out-of-door sports; the Swimming Bath is supplied with running water and is an open-air establishment, closed in winter. There are other perfectly appointed baths open all the year. The Pump Room, where the visitors have their glasses filled with the waters, are provided with newspapers and magazines.

The Common comprises 179 acres, and is a beautiful spot, with enough of the simple work of nature left to satisfy those who enjoy wood and rock, ferns and trailing vines. The Toad Rock in Rusthall Common must be seen, for it is very odd.

The route back to London lies through *Sevenoaks*, a market town of Kent, and only about twenty-five miles from London. The Grammar School was founded by Sir William Sevenoke, one of the Lord Mayors of London. Near Sevenoaks is Knole Park, a fine old English residence, once the property of the Earl of Pembroke. There are one thousand acres in the estate. Visitors are admitted on Friday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and on Thursday and Satur-

day from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. A fee of 2*s.* (50 cents) is charged. Many business men engaged in London have residences at Sevenoaks, where all the conditions are right for a pleasant home life.

A Little Trip in Surrey.

London (Charing Cross), Purley, Merstham, Redhill, Reigate, Betchworth, Dorking, Guildford, and return to London.

When we take the train at Charing Cross Station and cross the Thames we are in Surrey. London lies in four counties, — the northern portions are in Middlesex and Essex, the southern, in Surrey and Kent. One of the charming surprises in making little trips from London is the fact that one may so quickly reach scenes of quiet rural beauty, and in this connection Surrey offers alluring possibilities. The county is about twenty-seven miles from north to south and forty miles from east to west — a small area, crowded with scenes of special beauty and attraction.

The route for this little journey is by the way of *Purley*, a prosperous village where three railways form a junction. The chief claim that Purley has for fame comes from its connection with Horne Tooke. John Horne was born in

London in 1736, the son of a poultry dealer, and it is said that when at Westminster School and Eton he always spoke of his father as a "Turkey Merchant." He was graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered the Church to please his father, but it was not a congenial life. Later he went into politics with zest, and suffered a year's detention in prison for aiding the movement to raise a subscription for the relief of the relatives of those Americans who had been killed at Lexington and Concord by the King's troops. Horne took various stands in regard to public measures, and upon one occasion rendered much service to the interests of a Mr. William Tooke, who owned a fine estate in Purley. Mr. Tooke appreciated this, and ever after John Horne spent much time with him. The old man left him $40,000 when he died, and in affectionate regard for his benefactor he took the name Horne Tooke. It was while he was a guest at Mr. Tooke's that he wrote his "Diversions of Purley," which is a work on English words, their origin and use. This made him a wide reputation, both at home and abroad, and Mr. Tooke was very proud of his choice in the naming of his book. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1801 to represent Old Sarum, but a law was at once

enacted that rendered it impossible for a man who had ever been in holy orders to sit in Parliament, so he had only one year there. He died at Wimbledon in 1812, and his last years were pleasant ones, as he drew around him men high in political life and in literature. Purley is only fifty-five minutes from Charing Cross.

Merstham. — A few minutes beyond Purley is Merstham, where there are some famous stone quarries. In 1359 Edward III ordered John and Thomas Prophete to get stone from here for the building of Windsor Castle. The Henry VII Chapel of Westminster is also built of this stone, which is of a quality that hardens by the action of the atmosphere. The railway tunnel of Merstham is more than a mile long.

Redhill. — This town is noted for its public institutions of every sort. It has a fine Market Hall and industries of brewing and tanning and it is a railway center of importance.

Reigate. — This town is one of those that are mentioned in the Domesday Book, but it is under its old name of "Cherchefelle." In the thirteenth century the present name, which comes from its being a passage through the North Downs Ridge, was given it. It is a market town, only twenty-three miles from London, and it is at the head of Holmsdale Hollow,

a long, pleasant valley. The Castle, built before the time of the Norman Conquest, was destroyed in the seventeenth century. This commanded the entrance to the valley. The Barons' Cave, about one hundred and fifty feet long and twelve feet high, beneath the Castle, was used as a guardhouse. The town owns the Castle remains and the grounds, and a beautiful garden is laid out here for the enjoyment of the public.

In the parish church, — St. Mary's, — dating from the time of Henry VII, is the tomb of Lord Howard, one of the commanders of the navy when the Spanish Armada was destroyed. A memorial brass was erected here in 1888, on the three hundredth anniversary of England's victory over Spain. There is an old Town Hall, and a public hall which embraces a Literary Institute, a Natural History Club, and a good museum. The Grammar School was founded in 1675.

Betchworth. — The next station to Reigate is Betchworth, with a Norman and Early English church, where there are a few old treasures. There are some interesting old houses near, one of which is Moor Place, built in the reign of Henry VI.

Dorking. — This old market town is only

30½ miles from London. The church is modern and Gothic, and among those buried here is John Hoole, who was a friend of Sam Johnson and a clerk in the East India House. In his spare hours he studied Latin and Italian, gaining such command of the latter language that he translated the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso, and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto. After being promoted to Auditor of the Indian Accounts, he resigned and came into Surrey to live, at Abinger, near Dorking, where he died in 1803. Abraham Tucker, who wrote "The Light of Nature," was the son of a wealthy merchant, a graduate of Merton College, Oxford, well versed in French and Italian, and a musician of ability. He studied law at the Inner Temple, but was not called to the Bar, as he had sufficient wealth to employ his time in more congenial pursuits. He bought Betchworth Castle, near Dorking, and became a happy and busy "country gentleman." He married the daughter of a neighbor, Dorothy Barker, and after eighteen years of happy union she died, leaving him two daughters, to whom he devoted the remainder of his life. He paid a tribute to his wife that was unique. Collecting all the letters they had exchanged when separated, he rewrote them twice, and, having

them bound, he called each volume "The Picture of Artless Love." He gave one volume to Mr. Barker, his wife's father, and the other to his two daughters. His "Light of Nature" was a life work and has been many times republished. It is strong in ethics, and he claimed that the general good is "the root whereout all our rules of conduct and sentiments of honor are to branch."

The Roman road across country, measured from the Roman Stone in London, went across a corner of the churchyard, and many Roman relics have been found when digging in this section. Near Dorking is "Deepdene," a fine place occupied by Lily, Duchess of Marlborough. The "Dene" is a little valley, charmingly laid out. The house is at the lower end of the valley, and at the upper end there is a noble avenue of beech trees. "Deepdene" has superb collections of pictures and sculpture and of rare enamels, china, and Etruscan vases. The grounds are famous, and Betchworth and Chart Parks are part of the estate.

Dorking poultry is noted for its flavor and because the fowl have five claws.

Guildford. — This is the capital of Surrey and it is 42¾ miles only from Charing Cross. King Alfred the Great gave it to his nephew, Ethel-

wald, by special mention in his will, and it was royal property from the time of Edward the Confessor till the reign of James I. The three churches of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas are old and of interest. In the Town Hall, High Street, are portraits of Charles II and James II, the work of Sir Peter Lely; in the Council Chamber is the mayor's staff of office, made of ebony and given to the town by Queen Elizabeth. The Abbot's Hospital, on High Street, was given by one of the archbishops of Canterbury, George Abbot, who was born in Guildford. The birthday of the founder, October 27, is always commemorated. In the chapel of the hospital the Archbishop erected a memorial to his parents. One of his brothers became Bishop of Salisbury and another, Lord Mayor of London. The charter for the Grammar School was given by Edward VI in 1550. The remains of the Castle and the grounds are public pleasure resorts for they belong to the town. The town has many quaint, gabled houses with lattices and odd doorways. It is on the river Wye and it lies on the slope of the North Chalk Down. By a slow train it is only a journey of two hours back to London (Charing Cross).

Country Rambles.

For persons who enjoy walking there are some rambles arranged by this line that will be found most satisfactory. There is a little book of "Field Path Rambles," that may be obtained of R. E. Taylor & Sons, 51 Old Street, E. C., London, which would be a help in selecting desirable directions in the railway tickets offered. Following are some of these: —

London, from Charing Cross, or from Cannon Street Station, for *Godstone.* This is a pretty village, with an Early English church, in which are buried Sir John Evelyn and his wife in a handsome altar-tomb. At Leigh Place, here in Godstone, a branch of the Evelyn family once lived. Among the valuable literary productions of Englishmen Evelyn's "Diary" takes a foremost place. He was a Balliol College, Oxford, man, broadened in his views by extended travel, and this Diary takes in the period between the outbreak of the Civil War and the coming to the throne of Queen Anne. Many important historic events are made clear through his careful statements and by special bits of information that serve as links in the chain of events. He was singularly broad in

his opinions and a man of high moral character, deeply interested in science, and secretary of the Royal Society. Through his influence the valuable marbles, the library, and the manuscripts of the Earl of Arundel were presented to Oxford University. He also wrote "Sylva," the valuable work on arboriculture.

Walk to *Caterham*, over eight miles of delightful road. Caterham is merely a small, pretty village, typical of many in the rural parts of England. Here the train is taken for London. Tickets, round trip, 3d class, 2*s.* 9*d.* (68 cents).

Another "Ramble," as a sample of these, is to leave London from Charing Cross, or from the Cannon Street Station, for Merstham, a village full of interest (see page 285).

Walk from Merstham to Caterham, a distance of four and a half miles. Take the train for London. Tickets, round trip, 2*s.* 3*d.* (56 cents).

In buying these tickets there are two important things to remember: first, they are only good to go and return on the day they are issued; second, the tickets must be used exactly as they are printed.

A Week-End Trip.

Deal. — One of the now famous seaside resorts on the coast just north of Dover is Deal, where the railway company has built and manages a high-grade hotel that is carefully appointed, having handsome rooms, baths, an elevator to each floor, and is lighted with electricity throughout. It faces the sea, has broad piazzas, is close to Deal Castle where Lord George Hamilton resides, and near at hand are golf links, where such players as Mr. Balfour have enjoyed the sport.

A week-end trip that includes a stay at this "Southeastern Hotel" is offered, all expenses included, from Friday to Monday, 1st class, £2 12*s.* 6*d.* ($13.12); 2d class, £2 8*s.* 6*d.* ($12.12). Friday to Sunday, 1st class, £2 ($10.00); 2d class, £1 16*s.* ($9.00). Saturday to Monday, 1st class, £2 ($10.00); 2d class, £1 16*s.* ($9.00).

The tickets issued on Friday include dinner for that day, the three meals on Saturday and Sunday, and breakfast on Monday. The Friday to Sunday tickets include the dinner on Friday, the three meals on Saturday, and breakfast on Sunday. The Saturday to Monday tickets include dinner on Saturday, three meals on Sunday, and breakfast on Monday. (On the Friday and Saturday before a Bank Holiday these tickets will not be issued.)

It was at Deal that Julius Cæsar landed when he invaded Britain. They tell us here that the Pier is on the site of this landing spot, and there

are some remains of the earthworks of that period yet to be seen near Deal. In 1495, when Perkin Warbeck began his campaign in pushing his pretensions to the crown of Henry VII, he landed at Deal; and Anne of Cleves was landed here, to proceed to London, from the fleet of forty-nine ships commanded by the Duke of Southampton; she was the fourth wife of Henry VIII. Visitors may see Deal Castle and Walmer Castle, only a mile away. There are some rare old curio shops in Deal, where many an odd treasure may be found, smuggled into the port probably, for in spite of all precautions much of this work goes on all along the coast.

Six miles from Deal is one of the Cinque Ports — the five ports of old days that were chief factors in the defense of the southern coast of England and were expected to furnish ships for this duty. These several ports enjoyed special privileges in exchange for the services they rendered. The five were Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and this one near Deal.

Sandwich. — It is difficult to realize that Sandwich contributed fifteen ships to the Cinque Ports fleet, but it bears marks of its historic age in its old Fisher's Gate on the quay, the Tudor drawbridge and archway, the quaint,

ancient towers, and the red-tiled roofs of unique old houses. Part of the ramparts is used as a public promenade, and there are three notable churches of early date. The drifting sands gradually filled the harbor of Sandwich, and now the town is two miles from the sea. On the coast, at what is called Sandwich Bay, public enterprise is creating a new seashore resort that will have all the attractions demanded in these modern days.

From London, Euston Station.

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Ayr:	1st class, 56*s.* 2*d.* (($14.04). 3d class, 31*s.* 11½*d.* ($7.98).	1st class, 107*s.* 2*d.* ($26.79). 3d class, 61*s.* 4*d.* ($15.29).
" Birmingham:	1st class, 17*s.* 4*d.* ($4.33). 3d class, 9*s.* 5*d.* ($2.35).	1st class, 33*s.* ($8.25). 3d class, 18*s.* 10*d.* ($4.70).
" Cambridge:	1st class, 8*s.* 9*d.* ($2.18). 3d class, 4*s.* 7½*d.* ($1.15).	1st class, 15*s.* 10*d.* ($3.95). 3d class, 9*s.* 3*d.* ($2.31).
" Carlisle:	1st class, 40*s.* 6*d.* ($10.12). 3d class, 24*s.* 2½*d.* ($6.05).	1st class, 81*s.* ($20.25). 3d class, 48*s.* 5*d.* ($12.10).
" Chester:	1st class, 27*s.* 10*d.* ($6.95).	1st class, 51*s.* 9*d.* ($12.93).

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Chester:	3d class, 14*s.* 11*d.* ($3.72).	3d class, 29*s.* 10*d.* ($7.45).
" Dundee:	1st class, 67*s.* ($16.75). 3d class, 36*s.* 9*d.* ($9.18).	1st class, 125*s.* 3*d.* ($31.31). 3d class, 69*s.* 5*d.* ($17.35).
" Edinburgh:	1st class, 57*s.* 6*d.* ($14.37). 3d class, 32*s.* 8*d.* ($8.16).	1st class, 109*s.* 6*d.* ($27.37). 3d class, 62*s.* 8*d.* ($15.66).
" Glasgow:	1st class, 58*s.* ($14.50). 3d class, 33*s.* ($8.25).	1st class, 110*s.* 3*d.* ($27.56). 3d class, 62*s.* 11*d.* ($15.72).
" Manchester:	1st class, 24*s.* 6*d.* ($6.12). 3d class, 15*s.* 5½*d.* ($3.86).	1st class, 49*s.* ($12.25). 3d class, 30*s.* 11*d.* ($7.72).
" York:	1st class, 27*s.* ($6.75). 3d class, 15*s.* 8*d.* ($3.91).	1st class, 54*s.* ($13.50). 3d class, 31*s.* 4*d.* ($7.83).
" Belfast *via Dublin* (*North Wall*):	1st class & saloon, 50*s.* ($12.50). 3d class & saloon, 32*s.* 6*d.* ($8.12).	1st class & saloon, 90*s.* 6*d.* ($22.62). 3d class & saloon, 53*s.* 6*d.* ($13.37).
" Belfast, *via Kingstown:*	1st class & saloon, 53*s.* 6*d.* ($13.37). 3d class & saloon, 35*s.* 6*d.* ($8.87).	1st class & saloon, 96*s.* 6*d.* ($24.12). 3d class & saloon, 58*s.* ($14.50).
" Belfast, *via Fleetwood*, or *Liverpool*, or *Greenore:*	1st class & saloon, 45*s.* ($11.25). 3d class & saloon, 28*s.* 6*d.* ($7.12).	1st class & saloon, 75*s.* ($18.75). 3d class & saloon, 45*s.* 9*d.* ($11.43).

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Queenstown, *via Dublin (North Wall)*:	1st class & saloon, 62*s.* 6*d.* ($15.62). 3d class & saloon, 31*s.* 9*d.* ($7.93).	1st class & saloon, 105*s.* ($26.25). 3d class & saloon, 51*s.* 6*d.* ($12.87).
" Queenstown, *via Kingstown:*	1st class & saloon, 66*s.* ($16.50). 3d class & saloon, 34*s.* 9*d.* ($8.68).	1st class & saloon, 111*s.* ($27.75). 3d class & saloon, 56*s.* ($14.00).

From London, Charing Cross, Waterloo, Victoria or Holborn Stations. Week-end Tickets.

	Round trip.
To Canterbury:	1st class, 14*s.* ($3.50). 3d class, 8*s.* ($2.00).
" Dover:	1st class, 17*s.* 6*d.* ($4.37). 3d class, 9*s.* ($2.25).
" Hastings:	1st class, 14*s.* ($3.50). 3d class, 8*s.* ($2.00).
" Margate:	1st class, 16*s.* ($4.00). 3d class, 8*s.* ($2.00).
" Tunbridge Wells:	1st class, 8*s.* 6*d.* ($2.12). 3d class, 4*s.* 6*d.* ($1.12).

London & South Western Railway (Waterloo).

London to Bournemouth:	1st class, 18*s.* ($4.50). 3d class, 9*s.* ($2.25).
" " Lyndhurst Road:	1st class, 14*s.* 2*d.* ($3.54). 3d class, 7*s.* 1*d.* ($1.77).

London to Weymouth:	1st class, 23*s.* 10*d.* ($5.95). 3d class 11*s.* 11*d.* ($2.97).
" " Winchester:	1st class, 11*s.* ($2.75). 3d class, 5*s.* 6*d.* ($1.37).

Extra Fares for Pullman Cars.

London to Bournemouth:	2*s.* (50 cents).
" " Southampton:	1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents).
" " Winchester:	1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents).

From London via East Coast Route.

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Aberdeen:	1st class, 78*s.* 6*d.* ($19.62). 3d class, 40*s.* ($10.00).	1st class, 133*s.* 6*d.* ($33.37). 3d class, 56*s.* ($14.00).
" Boston:	1st class, 15*s.* 4*d.* ($3.83). 3d class, 8*s.* 11*d.* ($2.22).	1st class, 30*s.* 8*d.* ($7.66). 3d class, 17*s.* 10*d.* ($4.45).
" Dundee:	1st class, 67*s.* ($16.75). 3d class, 36*s.* 9*d.* ($9.18).	1st class, 125*s.* 3*d.* ($31.31). 3d class, 56*s.* ($14.00).
" Durham:	1st class, 35*s.* 10*d.* ($8.95). 3d class, 21*s.* 2*d.* ($5.29).	1st class, 71*s.* 8*d.* ($17.91). 3d class, 42*s.* 4*d.* ($10.58).
" Edinburgh:	1st class, 57*s.* 6*d.* ($14.37).	1st class, 109*s.* 6*d.* ($27.37).

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Edinburgh:	3d class, 32*s.* 8*d.* ($8.16).	3d class, 50*s.* ($12.50).
" Fort William:	1st class, 74*s.* 7*d.* ($18.64). 3d class, 41*s.* 9½*d.* ($10.44).	1st class, 137*s.* 6*d.* ($34.37). 3d class, 60*s.* ($15.00).
" Glasgow:	1st class, 58*s.* ($14.50). 3d class, 33*s.* ($8.25).	1st class, 110*s.* 3*d.* ($27.56). 3d class, 52*s.* ($13.00).
" Hull:	1st class, 25*s.* 11*d.* ($6.47). 3d class, 14*s.* ($3.50).	1st class, 49*s.* 10*d.* ($12.45). 3d class, 28*s.* ($7.00).
" Inverness:	1st class, 84*s.* 6*d.* ($21.12). 3d class, 42*s.* 6*d.* ($10.62).	1st class, 146*s.* 11*d.* ($36.72). 3d class, 60*s.* ($15.00).
" Lincoln:	1st class, 18*s.* 10*d.* ($4.70). 3d class, 10*s.* 9*d.* ($2.68).	1st class, 37*s.* 8*d.* ($9.41). 3d class, 21*s.* 6*d.* ($5.37).
" Newcastle:	1st class, 38*s.* 3*d.* ($9.56). 3d class, 22*s.* 7½*d.* ($5.65).	1st class, 76*s.* 6*d.* ($19.12). 3d class, 45*s.* 3*d.* ($11.31).
" Oban:	1st class, 72*s.* ($18.00). 3d class, 40*s.* 11*d.* ($10.22).	1st class, 132*s.* ($33.00). 3d class, 60*s.* ($15.00).
" Peterborough:	1st class, 11*s.* 3*d.* ($2.81). 3d class, 6*s.* 4*d.* ($1.58).	1st class, 22*s.* 6*d.* ($5.62). 3d class, 12*s.* 8*d.* ($3.16).

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To York:	1st class, 27*s.* (\$6.75). 3d class, 15*s.* 8*d.* (\$3.91).	1st class, 54*s.* (\$13.50). 3d class, 31*s.* 4*d.* (\$7.83).

From London via East Coast Route and Great Northern Railway.

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Aberdeen:	1st class, 78*s.* 6*d.* (\$19.62). 3d class, 40*s.* (\$10.00).	1st class, 133*s.* 6*d.* (\$33.37). 3d class, 78*s.* 9*d.* (\$19.68).
" Dundee:	1st class, 67*s.* (\$16.75). 3d class, 36*s.* 9*d.* (\$9.18).	1st class, 125*s.* 3*d.* (\$31.31). 3d class, 69*s.* 5*d.* (\$17.35).
" Edinburgh:	1st class, 57*s.* 6*d.* (\$14.37). 3d class, 32*s.* 8*d.* (\$8.16).	1st class, 109*s.* 6*d.* (\$27.37). 3d class, 62*s.* 8*d.* (\$15.66).
" Glasgow:	1st class, 58*s.* (\$14.50). 3d class, 33*s.* (\$8.25).	1st class, 110*s.* 3*d.* (\$27.56). 3d class, 62*s.* 11*d.* (\$15.72).
" Inverness:	1st class, 84*s.* 6*d.* (\$21.12). 3d class, 42*s.* 6*d.* (\$10.62).	1st class, 146*s.* 11*d.* (\$36.72). 3d class, 85*s.* (\$21.25).

London, St. Pancras Station.

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Edinburgh:	1st class, 57*s.* 6*d.* (\$14.37).	1st class, 109*s.* 6*d.* (\$27.37).

	Single.	*Round trip.*
To Edinburgh:	3d class, 32*s.* 8*d.* ($8.16).	3d class, 62*s.* 8*d.* ($15.66).
" Glasgow:	1st class, 58*s.* ($14.50). 3d class, 33*s.* ($8.25).	1st class, 110*s.* 3*d.* ($27.56). 3d class, 62*s.* 11*d.* ($15.72).
" Paisley:	1st class, 58*s.* ($14.50). 3d class, 33*s.* ($8.25).	1st class, 110*s.* 3*d.* ($27.56). 3d class, 62*s.* 11*d.* ($15.72).
" St. Andrew's:	1st class, 66*s.* 2*d.* ($16.54). 3d class, 36*s.* 4½*d.* ($9.09).	1st class, 121*s.* 9*d.* ($30.43). 3d class, 69*s.* 5*d.* ($17.35).

Some other Trips from London.

No. 1. — London, Rugby, Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth, Coventry, Lichfield, Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Bangor, Holyhead, Dublin (North Wall), Killarney, coach to Glengariff and Bantry, rail to Cork and Queenstown. Tickets, single, 1st class, 99*s.* 10*d.* ($24.95); 3d class (with 1st class, Holyhead to Dublin), 60*s.* 2*d.* ($15.04).

No. 2. — London, Bath, Bristol, Fishguard, Rosslane, Waterford, Killarney, coach to Glengariff and Bantry, rail to Cork and Queenstown. Tickets, single, 1st class, 90*s.* 7*d.* ($22.64); 3d class, 46*s.* 8*d.* ($11.66).

No. 3. — London, Cambridge, Ely, Peterborough, Lincoln, York, Durham, Melrose, Edinburgh, Stirling, Callander, coach through Trossachs to Trossachs Pier, steamer on Loch Katrine to Stronachlacher, coach to Inversnaid; steamer on Loch Lomond to Ballock, rail to Glasgow, steamer to Belfast, rail to Dublin and Killarney, coach to Glengariff and Bantry, rail to Cork and Dublin (North Wall), steamer to Holyhead, rail to Carnarvon, Llanberris, coach to Buddgelert and Bettws-y-Coed, rail to Chester, Shrewsbury, Stratford-on-Avon,

Warwick, Leamington, Oxford, Windsor, and London. Tickets, 1st class, 240*s.* 6*d.* ($60.12); 3d class, 137*s.* 9*d.* ($34.43).

No. 4. — London, Windsor, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Leamington, Rugby, Peterborough, Ely, Cambridge, London. Tickets, 1st class, 44*s.* 7*d.*($11.14); 3d class, 23*s.* 6*d.* ($5.87).

London to Dublin.

By steamer of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, Ltd.

Steamers sail each Wednesday and Sunday morning from the North Quay, Eastern Basin, London Docks, Shadwell, E. (As sailing hours depend upon the tide these must be ascertained.)

Due in Dublin Saturday evening and Wednesday evening. Tickets, saloon, 26*s.* ($6.50). Meals are not included, but a "contract ticket" that includes these may be obtained before the steamer sails, for 23*s.* ($5.75).

Persons wishing to have meals in the saloon by regular tariff will pay: —

For breakfast, 2*s.* (50 cents).
" lunch, 2*s.* (50 cents).
" dinner, 3*s.* (75 cents).
" cup of tea or coffee, 4*d.* (8 cents).
" biscuit and cheese, 4*d.* (8 cents).

Route.

London,	Wednesday.
"	Sunday.
Portsmouth,	Thursday morning.
"	Monday morning.
Southampton,	Thursday morning.
"	Monday morning.
Plymouth,	Friday morning,
"	Tuesday morning.

Falmouth,	Friday afternoon.
"	Tuesday afternoon.
Dublin,	Saturday evening.
"	Wednesday evening.

Portsmouth, see page 306; Southampton, see page 306; Plymouth, see page 118; Falmouth, see page 197.

Circular Tours, South of Ireland.

From London.

No. 1. — London (Paddington) to Fishguard, steamer to Cork, rail to Macroom, coach *via* Inchigeela Lakes, Gougane Barra, Pass of Keim-an-Eigh, to Glengariff, Kenmare, and Killarney, rail to Cork *via* Mallow, Cork by steamer to Bristol, rail to London.

Note. To return from Bristol, tickets must be stamped at office of City of Cork Steam Packet Co., Cork.

Tickets, 1st class and saloon on steamer, 103*s.* ($25.75); 3d class and fore-cabin, 59*s.* ($14.75).

No. 2. — London (Paddington) to Fishguard, rail to Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick Junction, Killaloe to Banagher by steamer, rail to Athlone, Athlone to Achill *via* Claremorris, Achill to Westport *via* Mullaranny, Westport to Clifden by Mr. McKeown's Car; Clifden to Limerick *via* Galway, Athenry, and Ennis, Limerick to Cork *via* Charleville, steamer to Fishguard, and rail to London.

Tickets, 1st class and saloon on steamer, 154*s.* ($38.50); 3d class and fore-cabin, 80*s.* ($20.00).

No. 3. — Every Thursday morning from July 5 to September 6, leave London from the North Quay, Eastern Basin, London Dock, Shadwell, E., by steamer of the City of Cork Steam Packet Co., for Cork, rail to Bantry, Bantry to Glengariff by coach, and on to Killarney, Killarney to Cork by rail, Cork to Liverpool, by steamer, rail to London. Tickets, 1st class and saloon, 91*s.* 3*d.* ($22.81); 3d class and saloon, 75*s.* 3*d.* ($18.81).

Tickets, London to Ireland and Return.
(Good for six months.)

London to Belfast, *via* Liverpool, 15¾ hours.
1st class & saloon, 75*s.* ($18.75).
2d class & saloon, 58*s.* 6*d.* ($14.62).
3d class & saloon 45*s.* 9*d.* ($11.43).

" " " *via* Fleetwood, 13 hours.
1st class & saloon, 75*s.* ($18.75).
2d class & saloon, 58*s.* 6*d.* ($14.62).
3d class & saloon, 45*s.* 9*d.* ($11.43).

" " " *via* Heysham, daily, except Sunday (St. Pancras), 12 hours.
1st class & saloon, 84*s.* ($21.00).
3d class & saloon, 53*s.* ($13.25).

" " " *via* Barrow, daily, except Sunday (St. Pancras), 16 hours.
1st class & saloon, 84*s.* ($21.00).
3d class & saloon, 53*s.* ((($13.25).

" " " *via* Stranraer, daily, except Sunday, 12 hours.
1st class & saloon, 90*s.* 6*d.* ($22.62).

" " Cork, *via* Fishguard (City of Cork Steam Packet Co.), 16½ hours.
1st class & saloon, 80*s.* ($20.00).
2d class & saloon, 55*s.* ($13.75).
3d class & saloon, 45*s.* 4*d.* ($11.33).

" " " *via* Holyhead, daily, 15 hours.
1st class & saloon, 105*s.* ($26.25).
2d class & saloon, 81*s.* ($20.25).
3d class & saloon, 51*s.* 6*d.* ($12.87).

London to Dublin, *via* Holyhead, daily, 8 hours, 55 minutes.
1st class & saloon, 87*s.* ($21.75).
2d class & saloon, 51*s.* ($12.75).
3d class & saloon, 47*s.* ($11.75).

" " " *via* Liverpool, daily, except Sunday (City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.), 12½ hrs.
1st class & saloon, 78*s.* ($19.50).
3d class & saloon, 43*s.* 6*d.* ($10.87).

" " " *via* Heysham, daily, except Sunday, 14 hrs.
1st class & saloon, 78*s.* ($19.50).
3d class & saloon, 43*s.* 6*d.* ($10.87).

" " Greenore, *via* Holyhead, daily, 13 hours.
1st class & saloon, 75*s.* ($18.75).
2d class & saloon, 51*s.* ($12.75).
3d class & saloon, 45*s.* 3*d.* ($11.31).

" " Kingstown, *via* Holyhead, daily, 9 hours.
1st class & saloon, 90*s.* ($22.50).
2d class & saloon, 54*s.* ($13.50).
3d class & saloon, 50*s.* 6*d.* ($12.62).

The Isle of Wight.

This small island, called "The Garden of England," is situated in the English Channel, off the coast of Hampshire, of which county it is a part. A narrow strait, the Solent and Spithead, separates the island from the mainland. It is twenty-three miles long, thirteen miles wide, and comprises about one hundred and forty-five square miles. The only river of any importance is the Medina, which divides the

range of high chalk downs that extend from east to west nearly through the center of the island. Near Ventnor there are again some of these chalk downs.

The Isle of Wight was occupied by Celts, and it was taken by the Romans in 43 A. D. They held it for four hundred years, when it was added to the kingdom of Wessex. Throwing off the power of Wessex, it became independent, and remained so till the people placed themselves under Edward, the son of Alfred. William the Conqueror gave the island to William Fitz-Osborne as an independent property carrying a title, but his son, the Earl of Hereford, lost it through political wrongdoing and the Crown took it. Henry I gave the island and the title to one of his noblemen, and it remained in that family till they sold it to Edward I. Richard II appointed one of his courtiers lord of the island, but Henry VII decided that it should be Crown property with a governor in charge of affairs.

The climate is pleasant, and, while agriculture is the real industry of the people, the needs of the thousands of visitors demand much of the attention of the inhabitants. It is a fashionable and attractive resort, and the coaching trips in the island are specially enjoyable.

There are four popular routes from the mainland. One is by Lymington to Yarmouth; the second is by Southampton to West Cowes; the third is by Stokes Bay to Ryde; and the fourth, by Portsmouth to Ryde. The shortest route is by Stokes Bay to Ryde, the distance between these points being only two and a half miles. On week-days only there are cargo boats and a strong, powerful tug to carry motor cars, carriages, and horses across between Lymington and Yarmouth. The longest route to the island is by Southampton and West Cowes, thirteen and a half miles. The river Medina separates West and East Cowes. Near by is Osborne, the Isle of Wight residence of the late Queen Victoria. During the summer visitors are admitted to Osborne on Tuesdays and Fridays. Trains at the railway station at West Cowes may be taken for all parts of the island.

The Portsmouth and Ryde route provides for a large portion of the traffic between the island and the mainland. It is a trip of only half an hour to the Pier at Ryde. Here the visitor may take the train for other sections of the island, or, if he is first to make a stop at Ryde, he takes the electric tramway from Pier Head to Pier Gates, where motor omnibuses,

coaches, and carriages of all sorts will be found.

Tickets from London (Waterloo) *via* Lymington, include railway and steamer fares, and pier dues.

Southampton-Cowes tickets include railway and steamer fares, pier tolls, and tramway between Southampton Station and the Royal Pier, also porterage of luggage between Cowes Pier and the railway station.

Return tickets between London and the Isle of Wight, *via* Southampton, are only available by that route on the journey back to London.

Single journey tickets and the forward halves of return tickets between London and the Isle of Wight, and *vice versa*, are available for two days, and holders of these tickets may break their journey for one night at Stokes Bay, Portsmouth, Ryde, Southampton, Cowes, Lymington, or Yarmouth, according to their route, proceeding next day to their destination.

Ordinary return tickets are good for six months, and the journey may be broken at Guildford, Portsmouth, Stokes Bay, Ryde, Southampton, Cowes, Lymington, or Yarmouth, according to the route the tickets indicate.

Return tickets between London and Portsmouth, Stokes Bay, and the Isle of Wight, *via* Ryde, are good on the backward journey by the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, and *vice versa*.

Return tickets from London to the Isle of Wight, *via* the direct Portsmouth route, and *vice versa*, are good on the backward journey to and from Southampton, but rail charge between Sandown and Cowes, or the boat fare to and from Southampton to Cowes, is not included.

Ordinary and Week-End Tickets. London (Waterloo) to Isle of Wight.

London to	Route via	Single, good for two days.	Return, good for six months.	Week-End, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, return Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.
Ryde,	Portsmouth or Stokes Bay:	1st class, 14*s.* ($3.50). 3d class, 7*s.* 5*d.* ($1.85).	1st class, 24*s.* 10*d.* ($6.20). 3d class, 14*s.* 2*d.* ($3.54).	1st class, 22*s.* 6*d.* ($5.62). 3d class, 11*s.* 6*d.* ($2.87).
Ventnor,	Portsmouth or Stokes Bay and Ryde:	1st class, 17*s.* ($4.25). 3d class, 9*s.* 5*d.* ($2.35).	1st class, 29*s.* 1*d.* ($7.27). 3d class, 17*s.* 11*d.* ($4.47).	1st class, 23*s.* 6*d.* ($5.87). 3d class, 12*s.* ($3.00).
Newport,	Portsmouth or Stokes Bay and Ryde:	1st class, 16*s.* ($4.00). 3d class, 8*s.* 10*d.* ($2.20).	1st class, 27*s.* 10*d.* ($6.95). 3d class, 16*s.* 4*d.* ($4.08).	1st class, 23*s.* 6*d.* ($5.87). 3d class, 12*s.* ($3.00).
Cowes,	Portsmouth or Stokes Bay and Ryde:	1st class, 16*s.* ($4.00). 3d class, 8*s.* 10*d.* ($2.20).	1st class, 27*s.* 10*d.* ($6.95). 3d class, 16*s.* 4*d.* ($4.08).	1st class, 23*s.* 6*d.* ($5.87). 3d class, 12*s.* ($3.00).

Cowes,	Southampton:	1st class, 15*s.* 2*d.* ($3.79). 3d class, 8*s.* 2*d.* ($2.04).	1st class, 26*s.* 2*d.* ($6.54). 3d class, 14*s.* 2*d.* ($3.54).	1st class, 21*s.* 6*d.* ($5.37). 3d class, 11*s.* ($2.75).
Newport,	"	1st class, 16*s.* 5*d.* ($4.10). 3d class, 9*s.* 2*d.* ($2.29).	1st class, 27*s.* 11*d.* ($6.97). 3d class, 15*s.* 7*d.* ($3.89).	1st class, 23*s.* 6*d.* ($5.87). 3d class, 12*s.* ($3.00).
Ventnor,	Southampton and Cowes:	1st class, 17*s.* ($4.25). 3d class, 9*s.* 5*d.* ($2.35).	1st class, 29*s.* 1*d.* ($7.27). 3d class, 17*s.* 11*d.* ($4.47).	1st class, 23*s.* 6*d.* ($5.87). 3d class, 12*s.* ($3.00).
Freshwater,	Lymington and Yarmouth (not on Sunday):	1st class, 18*s.* ($4.50). 3d class, 9*s.* 7*d.* ($2.39).	1st class, 30*s.* 7*d.* ($7.64). 3d class, 18*s.* 5*d.* ($4.60).	1st class, 24*s.* ($6.00). 3d class, 12*s.* 6*d.* ($3.12).
Alum Bay,	Lymington and Yarmouth (not on Sunday):	1st class, 19*s.* 3*d.* ($4.81). 3d class, 10*s.* 4*d.* ($2.58).	1st class, 32*s.* 4*d.* ($8.08). 3d class, 19*s.* 5*d.* ($4.85).	

Ryde to Ventnor, by rail, ¾ hour, 12 miles; tickets from St. John's Road (town station), 1st class, 3*s.* (75 cents); 3d class, 11½*d.* (23 cents); from Pier Head: tickets, 1st class, 3*s.* 7*d.* (89 cents); 3d class, 1*s.* 4½*d.* (34 cents).

Coach from Ventnor to Freshwater Bay, the Needles, and Alum Bay leaves at 10 A. M., and returns at 7 P. M. Tickets to Freshwater Bay and return, 6*s.* ($1.50); tickets to Alum Bay and return, 7*s.* 6*d.* ($1.87). Stop is made for luncheon at Freshwater Bay Hotel.

Coach to Arreton, Osborne, and Cowes, returning by Newport and Godshill, leaves Ventnor at 11 A. M. and returns at 6 P. M. Tickets, 5*s.* ($1.25). Luncheon at Cowes.

Ventnor to Newport by rail, 11 miles, 29 minutes. Tickets, 1st class, 2*s.* 7*d.* (64 cents); 3d class, 10½*d.* (21 cents). It is a pleasant tramp to Carisbrook Castle, 1 mile distant. Admission, 4*d.* (8 cents).

Newport to Cowes by rail, 20 minutes, 4 miles. Tickets, 1st class, 1*s.* (25 cents); 3d class, 4*d.* (8 cents.)

From Cowes by steamer for Portsmouth, calling at Ryde. Tickets, 1st class, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents).

There is beautiful scenery along the coast between Cowes and Ryde.

Motoring in the Isle of Wight is delightful. It is a run of sixty miles around the island, and it is a simple matter to get autos across, via Lymington, as they are shipped by their own power. Charges for motors not exceeding one-half ton, 10*s.* ($2.50); not exceeding two tons, 15*s.* ($3.75). These prices include wharfage and porterage at Lymington and Yarmouth. Special passage for motor cars may be arranged at any time by giving notice to the Station Master at Lymington one day in advance of

desired time for crossing. The telephone number is "7" for the Station Master. Extra charge for the special passage is 10*s.* ($2.50) on week days and £1 ($5.00) on Sundays above the ordinary rates. At Lymington there is a well-appointed garage, with a large examining pit (36½ feet), where cars may be stored at a charge of 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents) a day or 6*s.* ($1.50) a week.

Ryde. — The pier at Ryde is about half a mile long. The town has wide streets that slope down toward the pier and the Royal Yacht Clubhouse. There is a Gothic church well worth seeing. Ryde is a popular resort.

Sandown lies on the center of a beautiful bay, and the beach extends from Culver Cliffs to Dunnose Point. It is one of the finest watering-places on the island. There is an esplanade and a pier and other attractions of a seaside resort.

Shanklin lies at the bottom of the chalk downs and is a rare spot for natural beauty. It has the usual esplanade and pier that are attractions at the watering-places. What is called the Chine is a cleft in the sand ridge, formed by the continual trickling of a small stream. This has cut its way to the sea, leaving the sides of the cleft two hundred feet high

and mantled with trees, shrubs, and vines. The Chine extends from the old church to the shore, and where a lane from the Chine joins the High Street there is a rustic fountain, ornamented with a shield on which are the English and American flags and some lines written by Longfellow: —

"O traveller, stay thy weary feet,
Drink of this fountain, pure and sweet;
It flows for rich and poor the same;
Then go thy way, remembering still
The wayside well beneath the hill,
The cup of water in His name."

When Longfellow was travelling in England in 1868 he stopped at Shanklin and, some of the people asking for some special lines on their town as a memento of his visit, he wrote these. Two miles away there are some artificial ruins of a castle. The Undercliff, near by, is about seven miles long and half a mile wide. It forms a series of terraces, hillocks, and dales, formed by successive landslips, these in turn being the result of the constant action of the waves in washing away the lower strata of the island, which is of a soft stone.

Ventnor. — This is one of the most popular resorts on the island. It not only has in itself all the requirements necessary for an attractive sojourn, but the surroundings are particularly

pleasant. It is often called the Madeira of England, on account of its climate. Back of the town, perhaps eight hundred feet high, is the St. Boniface Down, which serves as a protection from the harsh north wind. It is only twelve miles from Newport. A series of terraces forms the town. It has excellent public buildings, fine hotels, and a notable promenade and pier, together with pretty parks.

Bonchurch. — One mile from Ventnor is Bonchurch, where there is the oldest church on the island, — St. Boniface. In the churchyard is the grave of Rev. William Adams, who died in the town when only thirty-three years of age. He had already distinguished himself in literature and had written some " Sacred Allegories " that attracted much attention. Over his tomb is a horizonal cross, so placed that the shadow may always fall upon the tomb, — a delicate allusion to his famous " Shadow of the Cross." Among the persons who have lived in Bonchurch was Miss Sewell, one of the old English novelists. Her " Amy Herbert " and " Laneton Parsonage " claim a place in English literature. There are enchanting walks about the town, and among the special features are Pulpit Rock, Jacob's Ladder with the hundred and one steps, and the Pond.

Beyond Vintnor is the village of *St. Lawrence* with a traditional well and a small rustic church. St. Lawrence was one of the earliest bishops at Canterbury.

Blackgang Chine. — Beyond St. Lawrence is another undercliff, in some places from 150 to 160 feet high. Then there is Blackgang Chine, a weird, deep gorge, where there is a mineral spring that forms a small stream which runs to the shore. This chine is so barren and dreary that it is a singular contrast to the Shanklin Chine. Near by is the St. Catherine Down, about 769 feet high, and a visitor should make a trip here for a view. It is a glorious tramp along the shore to *Freshwater Bay*, where there are several chines and beautiful little bays. The coach route goes by the villages of Shorwell, Brixton, Mottistone, and Brooke. In *Mottistone* the tutor of Edward VI, Sir John Cheke, who introduced into the universities of England the study of Greek, was born. Freshwater is not directly on the shore, but it is a charming spot and the center for many excursions. One of these is to *Farringford House*, which was the residence of Tennyson for many years. He came here when he was created Poet Laureate, succeeding Wordsworth in that position of honor. It was also at that period that

he married. Among the many distinguished persons who were the poet's guests at Farringford House was Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, who was on a visit in England in 1864 and came here to do honor to the great English poet.

Alum Bay and the *Needles.* — A trip must be made to this section of the Isle of Wight, either from Freshwater or Yarmouth. The bay has cliffs of variegated color, produced by the strata of fuller's earth, white sand, ocher, gray sand, and copperas stone. The Needles are at the southwest end of the bay, and are sharp rocks standing boldly above the water. On the highest point of the rocks on the bay is a lighthouse that towers seven hundred and fifteen feet above the sea.

Yarmouth. — At the mouth of the Western Yar is Yarmouth, a quiet old town, with a fort built in the days of Henry VIII. There is also an old church, in which is a monument with a statue of Sir Robert Holmes. It is a fine piece of sculpture, and the inscription tells of the bravery and high character of Sir Robert, who was an admiral and did long and important service.

Carisbrooke. — On the way to Newport from Yarmouth one may visit Carisbrooke. This was once the capital of the Isle of Wight. It has

the ruin of a grand old castle that played an important part in early English history. William the Conqueror gave the island to William Fitz-Osborne, and he it was who built this castle. Previous to this there had been a Roman stronghold on the site, and the Romans found a Celtic fortification here. Stephen captured it in 1130, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth its wall enclosed twenty acres. When Charles I was in dire trouble he threw himself under the protection of Colonel Hammond, who was Governor of Carisbrooke. He soon found, however, that he was a prisoner, and his son Henry and his daughter Elizabeth were both detained here as prisoners. Elizabeth died at the Castle.

Newport. — Newport is the capital of the island, and is on the river Medina, nine and a half miles from Yarmouth. In the old church is a monument to the Princess Elizabeth, who died at Carisbrooke Castle. It is by Marochetti and is striking and beautiful.

West Cowes. — Five miles from Newport is this fashionable resort, the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The clubhouse is on the Parade. The Royal Yacht Squadron was founded in 1815. The Medina River divides West and East Cowes, and it was Henry VIII who built a fort on each side of the mouth

of the river. At East Cowes there is a castle, built in the time of George IV (1798). Beyond this is *Osborne House*, a favorite residence of the late Queen Victoria. The grounds cover over five thousand acres and are handsomely laid out. Above the waters of the Solent, on a commanding site, is what is called Morris Castle. It looks to be a Norman stronghold, and is covered with sturdy ivy, but it was not built till 1799. It was the residence of the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria. The famous Dr. Arnold, head master at the Rugby School, was born at East Cowes. He had only been a short time Professor of History at Oxford when he died suddenly of heart disease. He was one of the world's most famous educators.

Round the Isle of Wight.

During the summer a boat makes the tour round the Isle of Wight, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. It usually leaves Portsmouth Harbor at 10.30 A. M.; arrives at Ryde Pier at 11.15 A. M.; Shanklin Pier, 12.30 P. M.; 3d class rail to Ryde; leave by boat at 3.30 P. M.; arrive at Portsmouth Harbor, 5.40 P. M. Tickets, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents).

The Isle of Man

The Isle of Man is about the same distance from England that it is from Scotland and

Ireland, and it lies in the Irish sea. It is about thirty-three miles long, in its widest part twelve miles, and it comprises about two hundred and twenty-seven square miles. It has a range of mountains with lovely scenery, and fine roads are laid out in all directions. There are several rivers that rise in the mountains and, flowing down, make the level lands fertile. The climate is particularly good, with only a difference of about seventeen degrees between summer and winter. The air is clear, semi-tropical plants grow out-of-doors through the winter, and the land is highly cultivated.

When St. Patrick banished snakes from Ireland he performed the same kind office for the Isle of Man. It was this saint who brought Christianity to the island, in the fifth century. There are signs on the island of a Roman occupation, and it was one of the principal settlements of the Druids. There are fine stone circles to be seen, while the Christian settlement is marked by St. Patrick's Chair, formed by five upright stones. The language is a mixture of the Celtic and the Gaelic, but it is not much spoken in these days of wide intercourse. The name of the island is probably from the word Mannin.

In the early part of the sixth century the

nephew of King Arthur, King of North Wales, took possession of it and annexed it to his dominions in Wales: later it belonged to Scotland, then again to Wales, till in the ninth century the Norwegians took it. In 1248 a tragic event took place. Harold II went to Norway, with a splendid retinue of nobles, to marry Cecilia, daughter of the Norwegian King. On their return they all perished in a storm. After repeated political changes Alexander III, of Scotland, annexed the Isle of Man, and in token of the conquest he made the three legs the national emblem, as it is to-day. Before that time the emblem had been a full-sailed ship. There are Runic crosses here and there in the island with old Norse inscriptions that tell of its occupation by the Northmen.

Edward I took possession when Bruce and Balliol were fighting for supremacy in Scotland, and from that period its history has been filled with struggles for dominion. Bruce took it and gave it to his nephew, the Earl of Murray; Edward III made the Earl of Salisbury King of Man, and married him to the daughter of a previous claimant; then the Earl sold to the Earl of Wiltshire the right to be crowned with a golden crown; when a charge of high treason brought about a necessary change, the island

was given to the Earl of Northumberland. Next, Henry IV gave to Sir John Stanley a life-long grant of the island; one of the house of Stanley was created Earl of Derby by King Henry VII, and it was his son, the second Earl of Derby, who relinquished the title of King, as he was merely what he called "a petty King"; in the stormy days following Charles II General Lord Fairfax held the island till the Restoration, when it reverted to the Earls of Derby. In 1703 James, the ninth earl, gave the island a Magna Charta and the properties were secured to the people. In 1765 England purchased the island and united it with the Crown; it still has its own independent form of government.

Trips to the Isle of Man.

Lines of steamers run to this popular resort from Ireland and Scotland, and in England from Liverpool, Fleetwood, Heysham, Barrow, and Silloth. From Liverpool, sailings are daily, except Sunday, to Douglas and Ramsay, and in the season there are daily excursions that allow nineteen hours of Sunday in the island. The crossings occupy about six hours from Liverpool, and the steamers sail from the

Prince's Landing-Stage. The Heysham and Barrow routes are very popular, as the distance by steamer is short and the service admirable. Some of the steamers are turbines. The crossing occupies only from two and three quarters to three hours.

During the season there are tickets from London (St. Pancras) to Douglas and return, 1st class and saloon, 68*s.* ($17.00); 3d class and saloon, 39*s.* 6*d.* ($9.87); 3d class and steerage, 35*s.* 6*d.* ($8.87). Persons holding these tickets may return *via* Barrow, and stop-over privileges allow a very satisfactory journey. Each Saturday in the season there is a cheap excursion to Douglas and return from London (St. Pancras). The tickets are good for certain periods of days. Price 3d class and saloon, 27*s.* 6*d.* ($6.87); 3d class and fore-cabin, 23*s.* 6*d.* ($5.87).

Porters' charges at Douglas, from the steamer to the car stand, Victoria Pier, large packages 3*d.* (6 cents) each; small packages, 1*d.* (2 cents) each.

Luggage may be sent in advance to the Isle of Man, if one wishes to make stop-overs along the route. When booking such luggage the charge is 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents) per one hundred and twelve pounds in weight. This charge includes collection, and delivery at Douglas.

The approach to *Douglas* is strikingly beautiful. As the steamer enters Douglas Bay, which has a great sweeping curve, at the left is the lighthouse, and above it, towering three hundred feet, Douglas Head. At the right of the harbor and pier is the Tower of Refuge on St. Mary's Isle. Beyond is the famous Douglas

Pier, and at the north, above the Loch Promenade, in a setting of hills and wooded slopes, are notable houses, among which are Castle Mona, Falcon Cliff, and Derby Castle, the latter in a superb position on the shore.

The town of Douglas has three distinct sections, — the sea front, with two miles of hotels, boarding places, and resorts, the old section, and the upper, or modern, section. In the old section are narrow streets where once the fashionable ladies did their shopping; there is the old Theater Royal, where many of the best English artists have played, and in Athol Street the aristocrats once resided. There is an old church, St. Barnabas, and the usual market place. The modern portion of Douglas has all the advantages of the day, and is occupied by handsome buildings and gardens.

Aside from the enjoyment of the scenes on the beach, there are many pleasant rambles to be made about Douglas. There is a ferry across to Douglas Head, or one may walk; a visit may be paid to the Nunnery Grounds above the town, and to quaint little Kirk Braddan; the trip to Port Soderick may be made by electric tram from Douglas Head; and the Marine Drive, extending for miles, offers an alluring tramp or drive, lying as it does along the sea, with deep

ravines and bold rocky spaces. There is an electric railway from Douglas and Derby Castle to *Ramsay*, running a distance of eighteen miles. From Laxey a branch runs to the summit of *Snaefell*, the highest mountain in the island, 2,034 feet. This branch line opens up what is called the "Manx Peak District," and, as the cars are open, there is rare enjoyment in this little journey, for the scenery is beautiful and the air invigorating.

Laxey lies on Laxey Bay and is nine miles from Douglas. It has valuable lead mines, a gigantic water-wheel, claimed to be the largest in the world, and it has also the grave of King Orry, who was one of the governors under Harold, King of Norway, here at the Isle of Man. Through usurping power he made himself king. The giant water-wheel works a powerful pump used in draining the mine. It is called the "Lady Isabella," named for the wife of a former governor of the island. It was first started September 27, 1854.

There are two lines of steam railways in the Manx country, — the "Isle of Man Railway" and the "Manx Northern Railway." The first has two branches from Douglas, one to Port Erin, the other to Peel; the second runs from Ramsay to Foxdale, connecting at St. John's

Junction with the line from Douglas to Peel and Ramsey. On the Port Erin branch one may visit some of the important Manx places. At *Ballasalla* is Rushen Abbey, with the square tower and parts of the refectory and dormitories of a Cistercian monastery, destroyed with all the other great and small conventual institutions. Beyond is *Castletown*, which was the ancient capital, and so called from the Castle Rushen that is the chief object of interest here. For modern attraction, King William's College is near by, a superior establishment for learning, with a high reputation throughout all Great Britain.

From Castletown it is only a short distance to *Derby Haven*, a quaint fishing village. Its small harbor is partially protected by St. Michael's Isle, and dividing Derby Haven and Castletown Bay is what is called "Lagness," a tremendous rock that has always interested geologists. *Port Erin*, lying on its sheltered bay, is well worth a visit. At the north of the bay is Bradda Head, five hundred feet high and crowned with Milner Tower. The coast all about here is bold and rocky, and at the south, easily reached by boat, is the *Calf of Man*, an island separated from the Isle of Man by Calf Sound. Near the Calf is a curious rock, rising

boldly from the sea, that from its shape is called "the Sugar Loaf."

The trip across the inland section of the island to Peel embraces some charming scenery. *Crosby* is a pretty village set in the hills, and *Gheba Mountain* and *Rhenass Waterfall* are notable points for visitors. Three miles from Peel is *Tynwald Hill*, called the "Mount of Laws." Here in the old days, on each fifth of July, the people gathered from all parts of the island to hear the promulgation of the laws. No law was binding or in force till it had received the royal sanction and had been set forth from this hill. It is supposed that the hill was formed of earth that had been brought from each parish in the island.

Peel. — This name comes from a Celtic word that means "fortification." It is a quaint town, only eleven miles from Douglas, and has the ruin of a splendid old castle standing on a small, rocky islet called St. Patrick's. Aside from the castle ruins there are remains of two churches and the palace of the bishop. The Cathedral church was only eighty-eight feet long, and the walls were three feet thick. The crypt was once used as a prison, and in his "Henry VI" Shakespeare refers to Margaret, Duchess of Gloucester, who was an inmate of

this prison. The banquet hall in the Bishop's Palace was about forty-two feet long and twenty feet wide, and the places where wine was stored may still be seen. Near the entrance of the Castle is the guardhouse, once supposed to be haunted by a dog-fiend. A drunken sailor is said to have followed this fiend one night, and when he returned he never spoke again and died in three days. Sir Walter Scott alludes to this story in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

On the line between Peel and Ramsey the railway lies for a distance close to the shore, and on the route is *Kirk Michael* village, with Ballaskyr and Bishop's Court near by. One of the most beautiful spots in the island is also near, and is called *Sulby Glen.* Through this glen the base of Snaefell is reached, and the ascent of the mountain may be made from this point.

Ramsey. — Year by year this seaside resort is gaining in popular favor. The bay is fine and the mountains as a background make it an ideal spot. North Barrule rises two thousand feet above the town. Ramsey has a handsome pier called the "Queen's"; all sorts of attractions for the visitor; the South Promenade, a delightful place to loiter, and Mooragh Park, a spot of natural beauty that has been embellished and perfected.

Silloth Route from Isle of Man to Dublin.

Silloth to Dublin, every Tuesday and Saturday, calling at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Dublin to Silloth, every Monday and Thursday, calling at Douglas, Isle of Man.

Tickets, round trip: —

Glasgow and Douglas: 1st class and saloon, 30*s.* ($7.50).
" " " 3d class and saloon, 18*s.* 9*d.* ($4.68).
" " Dublin, 1st class and saloon, 30*s.* ($7.50).
" " " 3d class and saloon, 22*s.* 9*d.* ($5.68).
Edinburgh and Douglas: 1st class and saloon, 27*s.* 3*d.* ($6.81).
" " " 3d class and saloon, 18*s.* 3*d.* ($4.56).
" " Dublin, 1st class and saloon, 27*s.* 3*d.* ($6.81).
" " " 3d class and saloon, 22*s.* 3*d.* ($5.56).

Edinburgh to Silloth by Waverley Route to Carlisle.

Circular Tour of the English Lake District.

There is a singular fascination in the region of the English Lakes. Aside from the charm and beauty of the scenery, upon every side are rare associations with literary folk that give the personal element so necessary for the full understanding of its influence and the vital quality of its inspirations.

There is a circular tour from London, *via* the Midland Railway (St. Pancras), and the tickets are good for six months. Route: *via* Wennington, Carnforth, Grange, Windermere (Lake Side), steamer on Lake Windermere to Ambleside; thence by Taylor's Coaches to Keswick, passing through Grasmere, and returning to London, *via* Penrith, Appleby, and

Settle. Tickets, 1st class, 86*s.* ($21.50); 3d class, 47*s.* ($11.75). The trip may be made in reverse direction, if one wishes. The journey may be broken at Grange, Cark, and Cartmel; at Lake Side, Bowness, the Ferry, and Low Wood on Lake Windermere; at Ambleside, Keswick, Troutbeck (for Patterdale and Ullswater), at Penrith and at Appleby. This price for the circular tour inlcudes the fee for the coachmen.

Carnforth. — Important for its iron trade. There is a curious limestone cavern, called the Dunal Mill Hole, from which a stream flows out to the sea. Carnforth is on Morecambe Bay.

Grange. — An attractive seaside resort. The river Kent flows over long levels of sand, and Grange lies on the border of these sands.

Lake Side. — This station, connected with the steamer pier, is at the foot of Lake Windermere. Going up the lake, at the left is Graythwaite Hall, which was the residence of Sir Henry Roscoe, son of William Roscoe, the historian. Sir Henry wrote a full and detailed life of his father that brought out the remarkable abilities of the man. At *Storrs* there is a small temple which is notable as the place where "Christopher North," Professor Wilson, once brought Wordsworth, Southey, Canning, and Sir Walter Scott to watch a regatta that had been arranged in honor of Sir Walter, the "Wizard of the North." This was in 1825.

At *Belle Island*, in the time of the civil war, "Robin the Devil" — who was a Major Philipson and had received this name from his enemies — was besieged for eight months by one of the sections of Cromwell's army. He held out till his brother came to his relief.

Bowness is a beautiful spot, fashionable and gay, with fine old gardens and a rarely attractive old church. Boating forms one of its chief attractions. Lovely stretches of lawn sweep down to the lake. Excursions of every sort are arranged here for visitors. The village of *Windermere* is a mile from Bowness. It has large hotels and good patronage. The railway branch line ends at Windermere. Near at hand is the estate of *Elleray*, where "Christopher North" came to reside, under the influence of the Lake Poets. John Wilson was the son of one of Paisley's wealthy gauze manufacturers, and he was only twelve years of age when he entered the University of Glasgow. When he was twenty-two he took his degree at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was for many years one of the chief writers for *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1820 was elected to fill the chair of moral philosophy at the University of Edinburgh. He always kept Elleray and spent many periods of happy leisure there. He had the same in-

tense love of nature that marked Wordsworth and the others of the Lake group. Christopher North wrote of the Lake region with the inspiration of beauty and love, and the following word picture illustrates this: —

"Windermere! Why, at this blessed moment we behold the beauty of all intermingling isles. There they are — all gazing down on their own reflected loveliness in the magic mirror of the air-like water, just as many a holy time we have seen them all agaze, when, with suspended oar and suspended breath — no sound but a ripple on the 'Naiad's' bow, and a beating at our own heart — motionless in our own motionless bark — we seem to float midway down that beautiful abyss between the heaven below, on some strange terrestrial scene composed of trees and the shadows of trees."

When Shelley came to *Chestnut Hill* with his young bride, Harriet Westbrook, and her older sister, Eliza, Wilson was writing his "Isle of Palms," and they were much together, in the companionship dear to literary people. Chestnut Hill is only a few miles beyond Elleray, on the road to Ambleside.

Beyond Calgarth Park on the right and Wray Castle on the left, on the slope of Wansfell Hill, is *Dove Nest*, once the home of Felicia Hemans, the poetess. She came here after her happy visit to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. Her "Remembrance of Grasmere" shows

the strong hold this region took upon her imagination: —

> "O vale and lake, within your mountain-urn
> Smiling so tranquilly, and set so deep!
> Oft doth your dreamy loveliness return,
> Coloring the tender shadows of my sleep
> With light Elysian."

At the upper end of the lake is Waterhead Pier, and *Ambleside* is only three-quarters of a mile beyond. It is a picturesque town at the base of Wansfell Hill and is on the site of one of the Roman stations. In the valley where the town lies is an old church, and one of the ancient customs still survives here, when, upon the last Saturday in July of each year the children make a procession to this church in the evening, laden with floral emblems and rushes. It is called the "Rush Festival." There are three stained glass windows in the church, one of them presented by some English and American admirers of Wordsworth.

It is only eight miles from Ambleside to *Brantwood*, on Coniston Lake, where John Ruskin lived for nearly thirty years, and where he died. The town of *Coniston* lies at the foot of the Yewdale Crags, and in the churchyard of the village there is a monument in the form of a Runic cross, erected in loving memory of him

who spent his life in search of the true elements of beauty. On the road to Grasmere is "The Knoll," a cottage covered with vines, where Harriet Martineau lived, where Emerson visited her, and where she entertained Charlotte Brontë as a guest.

It is only about four miles to *Grasmere*, and all about this special section the Lake Poets lived. At the foot of Nab Scar is *Nab Cottage*, long and low and with a porch on the front, and here Hartley Coleridge, the elder son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, lived the last years of his life, engaged in literary work and enjoying the love of the people about him. Previous to his occupying this cottage De Quincey lived there for a number of years.

On the southern slope of Nab Scar is *Rydal Mount*, reached by a pleasant road from Rydal village. It was here that Wordsworth spent the best years of his life, from 1817 to 1850. Wordsworth's influence on literature is far-reaching, and he here drew around him men in full sympathy with his love of nature and the subtle beauty that lies in simple things. The poet was singularly fortunate in the devotion of his sister Dorothy to his interests, and his marriage was a happy one in which there was true union and devotion. A spot called

"Wordsworth's Seat" lies high on the hillside overlooking Rydal Lake, shaded by a tree. It is a great boulder which affords a comfortable resting spot. Here the poet spent many happy hours and was inspired by the scene about him to do much of his most valuable work.

For nine years previous to his marriage, Wordsworth and his sister had lived at *Dove Cottage*, a small humble home, to which he brought Mary Hutchinson, his bride. Dorothy kept a journal in those Grasmere days, and a visit to Dove Cottage makes the reading of this daily record of their lives of absorbing interest. It was so simple, yet so full of high intellectual thought. She wrote of their days: —

"Sauntered a good deal in the garden, bound carpets, mended old clothes, read 'Timon of Athens,' dried linen."

"In the morning William cut down the winter cherry tree. I sowed French beans and weeded.

"Coleridge [Samuel Taylor] read Christabel a second time. William and I were employed all the morning in writing an addition to the Preface.

"A sweet evening, as it has been a sweet day, and I walked along the side of Rydal Lake with quiet thoughts. The hills and lake were still. The owls had not begun to hoot, and the little birds had given over singing."

When the simple tasks of the household and garden were finished, Dorothy and Mary Wordsworth listened to the brilliant conversation of Coleridge and their friends, took part

in all the consideration of the literary work of Southey, De Quincey, or Wordsworth himself, and kept in entire touch with the intellectual spirit of their day. It was De Quincey who left the charming story of his first visit to the Wordsworths at Dove Cottage, telling of the little flight of fourteen stairs, "fourteen in all," and describing the tiny drawing-room. This became De Quincey's own home later, where he spent twenty-seven years.

This cottage is now a museum filled with Wordsworth relics and portraits.

Small and simple, however, as Dove Cottage was, the Wordsworths made it a rendezvous for great spirits. Sir Walter and Lady Scott visited there in 1805; Coleridge came every day to read his poems or to hold his friends in thrall by his talks; Southey came very often from Keswick; Samuel Rogers, the poet banker, was a frequent guest; De Quincey took special pleasure in the sweet companionship and intellectual sympathy of Dorothy and Mary; and Charles Lamb left his beloved London and came to this serene spot to gather cheer and inspiration for his literary work. It was at Dove Cottage that Wordsworth wrote "The Excursion," the "Ode," "The White Doe of Rylstone," and "The Daffodils."

Grasmere village is beautifully situated. It has in the Church of St. Oswald a memorial tablet to Wordsworth, with a tribute that was well-deserved, for it says that the poet

> "Failed not to lift up the heart
> To holy things."

In the churchyard are the graves of Wordsworth and his wife, their daughter Dora, her husband, Edward Quillinan, Dorothy Wordsworth, and the children that the poet and his wife had lost while in their earliest childhood. Hartley Coleridge is buried not far away in this same churchyard. At this church, on St. Oswald's Day in August, there is the same sort of rush-bearing festival that is held at Ambleside.

Keswick. — This is the starting point for many of the coaching trips through the Lake region. It is a charming little town, situated at the north end of Derwentwater. This lake is three miles long and in the middle it is one and one-half miles broad. Several islands dot its waters, among them Lord's, St. Herbert's, Vicar's, and Ramp's Holme. Derwentwater has the finest scenery about it of any of the English lakes. It is wild and striking, and appeals to the imagination. There are enchanting walks all about the lake and among the hills that border its shores.

It was at Keswick, at *Greta Hall*, that Coleridge lived and wrote, and there Southey, coming on a visit to him, remained for forty years and died. Greta Hall became his home and it was here that the wife and children of Coleridge were taken in when sad misfortunes overtook them. The two poets married sisters, and "Uncle Southey" was as a father to the Coleridge children. In his poem, the "Triad," Wordsworth has poetically described his own daughter Dora, Edith Southey, and Sara Coleridge. The latter became well known in a literary way through some careful and spirited translations she made and by some original work, notably, "Phantasmion, a Fairy Tale," and some songs. Charles Lamb said of her translation of Dobrizhoffer's three volumes of the "Account of the Abipones" (which suggested Southey's "Tale of Paraguay"), "how she Dobrizhoffered it all out puzzles my slender Latinity to conjecture." She married her cousin, Henry Coleridge, and her daughter in 1873 published her "Memoirs and Letters," which are very valuable for their references to Wordsworth and all the friends of the Lake group of poets.

Coleridge was a Jesus College, Cambridge, man, while Southey was at Balliol, Oxford. He

and Coleridge in their youth planned a scheme for founding a "Society" in America, and selected the banks of the Susquehanna as the ideal spot for their colony. The name of this body they decided should be "The Pantisocracy," and it was to be founded on brotherly love, while all the virtues were to dominate the lives of those who made up the community. All things were to be in common, and there was to be leisure for high thought and endeavor. But money for the enterprise could not be found, so the plan had to be abandoned.

Southey was made Poet Laureate in 1834, and upon his death the honor was conferred upon Wordsworth. Southey's wife lost her reason before she died, and for his second wife he married Caroline Ann Bowles, a woman of fine literary attainments, who became quite famous later in life. He first met her through her sending one of her poems to him to read, and they became sincere friends. She was entirely in sympathy with the thought and effort of the Lake Poets. It was very sad that Southey's health should begin to fail the year of their marriage. He died with softening of the brain and is buried in the churchyard at Thwaite near by, where also lie his first wife and their children. Buried with him is an old servant

who for fifty years did faithful service in the family.

No visitor to this region must neglect to see the cascade of Lodore, and Borrowdale. This cascade is only about two miles from Keswick, and Southey made it famous in his poem on its tumbling waters. He tells how they come down

> "Through moss and through brake,
> . . . . . .
> Helter-skelter,
> Hurry-scurry.
> . . . . . .
> And so never ending, but
> Always descending.
> . . . . . .
> And this way the water comes down at Lodore."

The fall is one hundred and twenty-four feet high. Two miles from the cascade is what is called the Bowder Stone, singularly poised, from which there is a superb view down the dale and across to Castle Crag, which was once fortified by the Romans.

Penrith. — At Keswick the train is taken for Penrith, with its houses of red stone and its many associations. Near the town is Penrith Beacon, the square tower on the hill, which was one of the signals of the old and stormy days of warfare. The hotel called " The Gloucester

Arms " was once the residence of the Duke of Gloucester, Richard III. Some of the wainscoting of that period is still left.

From Penrith there is a side trip to *Ullswater*, the second largest of the English lakes. It is a drive of only six miles to *Pooley Bridge*, on Ullswater. The river Eamont is crossed on the drive, and the road passes by the Mound Circles of Mayborough and what is called King Arthur's Round Table. These both date from very ancient times. It is supposed that the Round Table was one of the places where trials by single combat were held, and an old English ballad gives the story of one of these combats that probably took place on this spot. There is also a view of *Dacre Castle*, where Constantine, King of the Scots, and Eugenius, King of Cumberland, gave up their individual rights and came under the dominion of Athelstan in the year 927.

At Pooley Bridge the steamer is taken on Ullswater for *Patterdale*, nine miles distant. The scenery is particularly fine, and Lyulph's Tower, on the right, plays a part in Scott's " Bridal of Triermain," as the author makes it the home of the seer. The name of this Lyulph was originally L'Ulf, and from this came the name " Ulls." It was while on a walk along the

shore of Ullswater that Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy saw the daffodils, from which came the inspiration to write what was one of his best efforts. Patterdale, once called St. Patrick's Dale, is a pretty village with an old inn, where there is the record that in 1803 Scott and Mrs. Scott, with Wordsworth and Humphry Davy, made it the rendezvous for a climb up the mountain of Helvellyn. This mountain, some three thousand one hundred and eighteen feet high, dominates all this section of the lake country. If one takes the regular trip there is half an hour to ramble about Patterdale, then by steamer to return to Pooley Bridge and take the coach for Penrith.

A coach leaves Penrith Station at 11.15 A. M.; arrives at Pooley Bridge Landing-Stage at 12.15 P. M.

Steamer leaves at 12.20 P. M.; arrives at Patterdale at 1.05 P. M.

Leaves Patterdale at 1.40 P. M.; arrives at Pooley Bridge at 2.35 P. M.; coach arrives at Penrith at 3.35 P. M.

Coach fare, including fee to coachman, Penrith and return, 2*s.* 6*d.* (62 cents); steamer, Pooley Bridge to Patterdale and return, 3*s.* (75 cents).

Appleby. — This is the capital of Westmoreland County and is only thirteen miles from Penrith. It lies on the banks of the Eden River, the left bank being in the parish of Appleby St. Lawrence, while on the right bank

is the parish of Appleby St. Michael. Connected with the latter by an old stone bridge is the suburb of Bongate. Appleby has an ancient castle and good public buildings. It is also a market town.

Coaches and Carriages in the Lake Region.

"*Riggs' Royal Mail Coaches*" and "*Taylor's Four-in-Hand Coaches.*"

Windermere	to	Low Wood (outside):	1*s.* ($0.25), 20 min.
"	"	Ambleside "	1*s.* 6*d.* ($0.37), 35 min.
"	"	Rydal "	2*s.* ($0.50), 55 min.
"	"	Grasmere "	2*s.* 6*d.* ($0.62), 1½ hrs.
"	"	Keswick (Derwentwater) "	6*s.* 6*d.* ($1.62), 3½ hrs.
"	"	Kirkstone "	3*s.* 6*d.* ($0.87), 2 hrs.
"	"	Patterdale "	6*s.* ($1.50), 3 hrs.
"	"	Bowness "	1*s.* ($0.25), 15 min.
"	"	Coniston (Coniston Water)"	4*s.* ($1.00), 2½ hrs.

Box seats extra.

Carriages, One Horse and Driver's Tip.

Windermere	to	Bowness,	1½	miles,	2*s.* 6*d.* ($0.62).
"	"	Ambleside,	5	"	6*s.* 6*d.* ($1.62).
"	"	Rydal,	6	"	7*s.* 6*d.* ($1.87).
"	"	Grasmere,	9	"	11*s.* 6*d.* ($2.87).
"	"	Keswick,	21	"	26*s.* 6*d.* ($6.62).
"	"	Ullswater,	15	"	19*s.* ($4.75).
"	"	Coniston,	12	"	15*s.* ($3.75).

Road motor cars run between Windermere and Keswick.

Other Places of Note.

Beaconsfield. — A pretty rural village. Near by is Chalfont St. Giles, where William Penn is buried. John Milton's house is to be seen, where he came to escape the peril of the great plague. Benjamin Disraeli's title of Lord Beaconsfield came from the historic site here in Buckinghamshire. It was once the home of Edmund Burke.

Blackpool. — This notable seaside resort on the west coast of England, near Fleetwood, may be conveniently reached *via* the London North Western, the Great Western, or the Midland railways. It is one of the most popular of all the English resorts. Over $10,000,000 have been spent in improvements, for the promenades, drives, walks, attractive buildings that include theaters, ballroom, piers, and concert halls, a majestic tower, a superb winter garden, together with splendid hotels and attractive shops. There is a glorious stretch of firm white beach, and the climate is specially good. There is perfected electric car service, and many nearby places can easily be reached. Exceptionally good steamboat service provides excursions to Fleetwood, Morecambe, Barrow-in-Furness,

the Isle of Man, Liverpool, Llandudno, Bangor, and Menai Bridge.

Excursions are as follows: —

To Fleetwood, 1st class and return, by rail or electric car. 2*s.* ($0.50).

To Barrow and Ambleside, 1st class, 3*s.* 6*d.* ($0.87), 1 hr. (sea).
" Morecambe, 1st class, 3*s.* 6*d.* ($0.87), 1¾ hours.
" Liverpool, 1st class, 4*s.* ($1.00), 2 hours.
" Menai Bridge, 1st class, 6*s.* ($1.50), 3½ hours.
" Bangor, 1st class, 6*s.* ($1.50), 3½ hours.
" Llandudno, 1st class, 5*s.* ($1.25), 2¾ hours.
" Douglas, Isle of Man, 1st class, 6*s.* ($1.50), 3¼ hours.

Burnham Beeches. — What was left of the Buckinghamshire forest was purchased about twenty years ago by the city of London as a national park. It is called Burnham Beeches. The poet Gray was accustomed to spend much time in these lovely woodlands and he drew inspiration from the spot.

Furness Abbey. — Three miles from Barrow is the picturesque ruin of this notable ecclesiastical establishment. It was founded by Stephen of Blois, afterward King, in the twelfth century. The beautiful doorways, pillars, and arches are toned and colored by lichens, while ivy and ferns fill the broken spaces and make harmonious and beautiful coverings for walls and pillars. On the outside of the east window of the chancel are the crowned heads of King Stephen and his

Queen, Maud, these heads supporting the moldings on each side. The Abbey stands in the Vale of Nightshade. Furness Abbey was one of the first of the great monastic houses that was obliged to yield to Henry VIII. The abbot at that period was Roger Pile. He held out against the King until his monks began to be carried to Lancaster and thrown into prison. Then only he signed the deed that gave all this property to the King, and for himself he accepted the parish work at Dalton, a town near the Abbey, having for his salary the sum of $200 a year.

Lichfield. — This city is sixteen miles north of Birmingham and stands where the two Roman highways, Watling Street and Ichnield Way, crossed. The meaning of the name is said to be "Field of the Dead," and history relates that on this site a thousand Christian converts were massacred in the reign of Diocletian. Although Lichfield has a handsome cathedral, this is not what attracts visitors; it is the more vital and human interest in Dr. Sam Johnson that makes the place one for literary pilgrimage. In the market place is a statue of Dr. Johnson, facing the house where he was born, September 18, 1709, and where his father kept his book-shop. It was from Lichfield, when he

was three years old, that he was taken to London and looked over by the court surgeon, had prayers said over him by the court chaplains, and then was gently stroked by Queen Anne — all this in the hope of a cure for the scrofulous trouble he had inherited and which had sadly marked his face and destroyed the sight of one of his eyes. At that period it was believed that the royal touch could heal this evil. Johnson always remembered the stately lady in a diamond stomacher and a long black hood who gave him a piece of gold. Johnson's father was always poor, and when he died and left very little for the support of his wife, Johnson faithfully tried to aid her. She was nearly ninety years of age when she died. Johnson found that she had left a few debts in Lichfield, and that there was no money to bury her, so he set to work, in one week writing "Rasselas," the sale of which for five hundred dollars allowed him to perform the last duties for his mother. Johnson's father was accustomed at one period of his life to attend the weekly market at Uttoxeter, where he had a stall. He was once too ill to go and asked Samuel to take his place, but the latter refused. All his life this refusal troubled him, for at heart Johnson was tender and loving. After his father had been dead sev-

eral years, and when he had become famous, he made a trip to Uttoxeter, went to the market square, and on the spot where his father had always set his stall, the son stood for an hour with his hat off, although it was raining all the while. Dr. Johnson always spoke of this as his penance.

The Bishopric of Lichfield was founded by St. Chad in 650, and in the Chapter House is preserved St. Chad's Book, the finest illuminated version of the Gospels next to the Book of Kells (St. Columba's). Preserved in the Chapter House is also the book used by Dr. Johnson as the basis of his dictionary. Here and there, all through it are notes and markings made by him. Northeast of the Cathedral, in a pretty meadow by what is called the Stowe Pool, there is a foot-path, along which Johnson liked to walk, and a willow, under which he often sat, is still shown. At the end of the Stowe Pool is the Church of St. Chad and the well that has miraculous powers to heal. It is said that St. Chad stood in it to pray. The waters of this well now serve a curious purpose, but still retain the tradition of their value. They flow into the Stowe Pool, and from here are carried in pipes to Burton-on-Trent, where they are used in making the famous beer.

Cromwell's army plundered the Cathedral, broke the beautiful windows, and burned its registers with their valuable records. At the restoration it was rebuilt as we see it to-day. Among the monuments in the Cathedral are those of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, who introduced inoculation from Turkey, of Anna Seward, the poetess, whose inscription was written by Sir Walter Scott, and the Sleeping Children, the work of Sir Francis Chantrey, accounted remarkable for its grace and beauty. Chantrey was born at Norton, near Sheffield, and is buried in the church of that town, in a tomb which he himself built. He died from heart trouble in 1841, after having been ill only two hours. He was a member of the Royal Academy, had degrees from both Cambridge and Oxford, and was knighted in 1837. He left all of his property and his valuable collections, after the death of Lady Chantrey, to the Royal Academy, to be used for the encouragement of British sculpture and painting. This is called the Chantrey Bequest.

Ripon. — In addition to the historic age of Ripon and its beautiful cathedral, with the Saxon and Norman crypts, it has valuable mineral springs. Commodious baths have been built which were opened in 1905. The waters cure

skin diseases, liver troubles, and gout. *Fountains Abbey* is four miles distant. Open for visitors each week-day from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Admission 1*s.* (25 cents).

Stoke Pogis. — The old churchyard here is the scene of Gray's "Elegy," and in the church are tombs of the Gray family. There are also brasses commemorating the Penn family. Stoke Pogis is near Burnham Beeches, and also near Slough.

Wells. — Perhaps as no other of the cathedral cities, Wells makes one realize the proud days of the Church, before the Reformation. The Cathedral is in perfect condition and is Pointed Gothic in style. It dates from the thirteenth century. The west front is magnificent. There are nine tiers of sculptured figures, superb in execution, and done by thirteenth century sculptors. Many of them are eight feet high, but some are life size, and they represent kings and queens of the Saxons, Normans, and the Plantagenet line, together with bishops, prophets, saints, and angels. To add to the splendor of decoration there are forty-eight reliefs, the subjects taken from Bible history, and there is an immense "Last Judgment" and a "Resurrection," the latter with a hundred and fifty figures. The Bishop's

Palace is on the south side of the Cathedral and is still surrounded by a moat. The hall and chapel of the Palace, dating from the fourteenth century, are strikingly beautiful. Since the time of King Stephen, Wells has been joined with Bath, so that the Bishopric is of " Bath and Wells."

Illustrated Guides.

The following Town Clerks will forward illustrated guides of the several places upon application. Send English stamps for the postage.

Tenby, South Wales.
Aberystwyth, Wales.
Chester, England.
Barmouth, North Wales.
Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

Swansea. — Write to the Secretary of Chamber of Trade Association, 4 High Street, for "Illustrated Booklet on Swansea."

Mumbles is five miles from Swansea. Write to General Manager of the Mumbles Railway and Pier, for "Illustrated Souvenir."

Bath, England. — Send to Secretary, Grand Pump Room, for Official Booklet.

Time Distances.

London to Aberdeen, 11¼ hours.
" " Birmingham, 2 hours.
" " Dublin, 8 hours, 55 minutes.
" " Edinburgh, 8 hours.
" " Glasgow, 8 hours.
" " Inverness, 13 hours.

London to Llandudno, 6 hours.
" " Liverpool, 3 hours, 35 minutes.
" " Manchester, 3½ hours.

Table of Distances via East Coast Route.

From London to Aberdeen, 523 miles.
" " " Boston, 107 miles.
" " " Dundee, 452 miles.
" " " Durham, 254 miles.
" " " Edinburgh, 393 miles.
" " " Fort William, 501 miles
" " " Glasgow, 440 miles.
" " " Hull, 197 miles.
" " " Inverness, 559 miles.
" " " Lincoln, 129 miles.
" " " Newcastle, 269 miles.
" " " Oban, 491 miles.
" " " Peterborough, 76 miles.
" " " York, 188 miles.

Time Distances to South Wales.

London to Newport, 2 hours, 33 minutes.
" " Cardiff, 2 hours, 55 minutes.
" " Swansea, 4 hours, 15 minutes.
" " Tenby, 5 hours, 50 minutes.
Bristol to Newport, 42 minutes.
" " Cardiff, 1 hour, 3 minutes.
" " Swansea, 2 hours, 43 minutes.
" " Tenby, 4 hours, 15 minutes.

Round the Coast of Britain.

A unique trip for the traveller who enjoys a sea voyage is one that completely circles Eng-

land and Scotland. A line of finely appointed steamers makes this journey, covering more than seventeen hundred miles. If the trip is taken in June — the ideal time — it is light nearly all the way, and there is always a variety of scenery that can hardly be found in any other section of the world. Land is in sight most of the time and stops are made at important ports, so that the voyager finds the journey pleasantly broken. Life on board the steamer has all the charm of an ocean voyage, with the social features and the companionship of congenial souls. Warm clothing must be taken for the trip, for even in summer the evenings are cool, and often really cold.

The steamers sail from the Prince's Landing-Stage, Liverpool. As there are special dates for sailing, information must be obtained in regard to these, and also about staterooms, by addressing M. Langlands & Sons, Brown's Buildings, Exchange Street, West, Liverpool, or 45 Hope Street, Glasgow. As Manchester is now a sailing port, the traveller may start from that city, if he so desires, taking the steamer at Pomona Dock. Full information in regard to this trip may also be obtained of M. Langlands & Sons, Cross Street, Manchester. *Manchester* is a thoroughly modern

city in spite of its great age, and its spirit of progress and independence is notable. It has one of the few public statues of Cromwell, a fine bronze, with a huge block of rough granite for a pedestal. The glory of Manchester is her ship canal, thirty-five and a half miles long, that enters the river Mersey at Eastham, thus making the city, the center of the cotton industry of England, a shipping port. The Manchester Cathedral dates from the early part of the fifteenth century. In the Ely Chapel Bishop Stanley is buried under an altar tomb. Sir John Stanley who fought at Flodden Field was the son of Bishop Stanley. In the Town Hall are the superb frescoes of Ford Madox Brown, who was born at Calais in 1821.

Manchester holds a proud position for her schools and University, her cultivation of the sciences and literature, and for her museums and libraries. The Grammar School is the oldest educational institution in the city, and among the pupils were Thomas De Quincey and Harrison Ainsworth, the historical novelist. One of the free libraries is for reference, containing nearly one hundred thousand volumes, with special works on English history and valuable collections on political economy. The city has also received the Spencer Library, one of

the most important private collections in the world.

Beginning the trip at Liverpool, on the way out of the Mersey there is a view of *New Brighton*, on the left, a popular summer resort, with an Eiffel tower, 562 feet high. Coming out into the Irish Sea there is a view of *Southport*, another seaside resort of note, and a beautiful town as well, with its promenade and pier, beautiful sands, botanic and winter gardens, and fine parks. *Blackpool* is a little to the north, the great popular resort for all England, with attractions for all classes of the people. The Eiffel tower is a prominent landmark here, as in New Brighton. Between Fleetwood and Barrow, the two points of departure for steamers to Ireland, Morecambe Bay stretches, with its pretty towns and resorts for visitors.

The steamer now holds away toward the *Isle of Man*, where St. Patrick banished the three-legged giants he found there. On the penny of the island is the device that commemorates these giants. Douglas, the important town and resort, cannot be seen, but there is a view of Ramsey and some of the romantic scenery along at the north. Passing Ayre Point Light, the northern headland of the island, the steamer

picks up the Mull of Galloway Light, which is the southernmost point of Scotland. Going north we pass Port Patrick in Scotland, from which there is a ferry across to Donaghadee, Ireland, only twenty-one and a half miles away, and near Belfast. There is a tradition that St. Patrick once took this narrow stretch of sea at a single stride, when in a hurry to get along on his way.

From this point the steamer sails northwest, for the Mull of Cantyre, the "headland" nearest the coast of Ireland. It is only thirteen miles across. At the left is Rathlin Island where Robert Bruce once took shelter. The steamer now enters the narrow stretches of the sea where lie the Southern Hebrides. On the left is the *Island of Islay*, which was the chief seat of the "Lords of the Isles." On the right is the *Island of Gigha*, from which the beacon fires once flashed to warn the people along the coast that invaders were approaching. The McNeils were Lords of Gigha.

The Paps of *Jura* now come into view at the left, the highest of these hills being 2,571 feet. The one at the north, next this, is called the "Sacred Mountain." On through the Sound of Jura the steamer sails, with a view of Downie House, where Thomas Campbell was a tutor

and where he began to write his "Pleasures of Hope," stimulated by his surroundings, so full of legend and romance. The two parts of his poem are divided between the beauty of scenery and the ideal delights of fancy in which Hope always plays a part; and the Hope of love and a future state of being, in which there is a story of a father who was a criminal, but who, sustained by the Hope of a better life, was true to his daughter.

There is a dramatic story told of the whirlpool between Jura and Scarba, where the tide makes a maelstrom over a sunken rock. The story is of a Danish prince, who had fallen in love with the daughter of a Highland chief, who was set the task of winning her by anchoring in a boat for three days in the midst of this dreadful whirlpool. Very soon his first cable, of hemp, parted; the second cable he had made of horsehair, which was stronger, but finally it broke; then he tried a rope made of the hair of maidens in Denmark who had been true in their loves. This rope held for two days and hope beat high in his faithful and brave heart. But, alas! one of the maidens had not been true, and in the last hour of his trial the rope parted, and the prince and all his hopes were swept far down into the whirling waters. Beyond Scarba

and Lunga, at the left, the southerly island was the landing-place of Columba, and there is his sacred well. There, too, his mother's ashes rest. On the most northerly island is a ruined fortress of Connell, an Irish chief who lived in the eleventh century.

Passing Phladda Light the steamer enters the Firth of Lorne, and on the left, on the coast of Mull, is seen Carsaig, which is the "Castle Dare" of William Black's novel. Entering the narrow *Sound of Kerrera*, Gylen Castle is seen, the stronghold of the MacDougals of Lorne. When it was stormed in 1647 the Brooch of Lorne was torn from the shoulder of Robert Bruce and disappeared. On the mainland is "Altnacraig," the residence of Professor Blackie, who was fond of everything Gaelic, and who said much in praise of Oban, which is now reached.

Oban is an attractive town and a center for delightful excursions. About a mile to the north is the ivy-mantled ruin of Dunolly Castle. This was the stronghold of the MacDougals. In the modern residence near the ruin is preserved the Brooch of Lorne, which was found by Campbell of Lochnell and restored to the house of Lorne some seventy years ago.

At *Dunstaffnage*, three miles along the coast,

is the ruin of the capital of the Scottish Kings, where the "Stone of Destiny" was kept, upon which the Scotch Kings were crowned. This is the Stone of Scone, now beneath the seat of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. It was Robert Bruce who captured Dunstaffnage, and so started the decline of the MacDougals. Ever since it has belonged to the Campbells. Flora MacDonald was a prisoner here for a time. A variety of rail and coaching trips may be made from Oban that include historic sites and superb stretches of country.

Leaving Oban there is a view of Dunolly Castle, and up the coast Dunstaffnage on its promontory. Then the steamer heads for Lismore Island, called "Great Garden." South of this island, on the left, the water breaks over a crag, called the *Lady's Rock*, which is commemorated by Campbell in his "Glenara," and Joanna Baillie in her "Family Legend." In the sixteenth century MacLean of Duart, whose stronghold can be seen ahead, left his wife there to be drowned, and then took his way to Inveraray to tell her brother how sadly heaven had bereaved him in the untimely death of his wife. In the midst of his story his wife walked in, — having been rescued. MacLean fled in blind terror, but her younger brother, Camp-

bell of Cawdor, followed him and killed him in his rooms at Edinburgh. On Duart Point there is a beacon, in memory of the novelist William Black, who has written so sympathetically of all this region of the Hebrides.

On the way up the Sound of Mull, to the right, there is seen the ruin of *Ardtornish Castle*, where Sir Walter Scott in his "Lord of the Isles" opened his story:—

> "'Wake, Maid of Lorn!' the minstrels sung,
> Thy rugged halls, Ardtornish, rung;
> And the dark seas, thy towers that lave,
> Heaved on the beach a softer wave."

There is a fine view of *Tobermory*, the "Well of Mary," which is the capital of Mull. Here was one of the sacred wells so dear to the men of the Isles. In Tobermory Bay the "Florida," the flag-ship of the Spanish Armada, blew up and sank. One of her bronze cannon is preserved at Dunstaffnage.

The most western point of Scotland is *Ardnamurchan*, and is the point which the French ship, the "Doutelle," rounded, when bringing Prince Charlie to Scotland in July, 1745. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote:—

> "Mull was astern, Rum on the Port,
> Eigg on the starboard bow;
> Glory of youth glowed in his soul;
> Where is that glory now?"

Scott has told the terrible story of the *Island of Eigg* that is passed on the left. A boat load of the MacLeods was driven on shore at Eigg and were kindly treated by the MacDonalds, but one of the MacLeods insulted a woman of the island, so the MacLeods were cast adrift in their boat, bound hand and foot. They were rescued, however, and, telling the tale to their chief, he called his followers together, landed on Eigg, and, as the people had taken refuge in a huge cave, set on fire heaps of heather and driftwood before the mouth of the cave, till all the men, women, and children were dead. Scott is said to have visited the cave and seen quantities of bones within.

The *Island of Skye* lies on the left as the steamer goes north. It is the "Isle of Mist." Skye, with its desolate hills and gloom, has inspired various writers, and Christopher North wrote of it in prose, Sir Walter Scott in poetry, and it formed the groundwork for Robert Buchanan's "Book of Orm." At the left, on Skye, is a modern castle standing in a handsome wooded park. It is Armadale Castle, the seat of Lord MacDonald.

Passing through Loch Alsh to the Inner Sound, the "Roe Island," *Raasay*, is seen, with the ruin of Brochel Castle at the north end,

which was once the residence of the MacLeods. North of Raasay is *Rona Island*, which has a tale of tragedy connected with it. A fisherman's family were the only people living on the island a hundred years ago. Each night the wife put a light in the window to serve as a guide for landing. One evening she fell asleep and so neglected this beacon, and the cries of her drowning husband with their two sons awoke her, for they perished on the cruel rocks. Always after she kept the light burning, till finally the lighthouse was built and she was made the keeper. To the west, across the North Minch, the steamer heads for Stornoway, on Lewis Island, passing *Shiant Islands*, or, as they are better known, the Sacred Isles. There are columns here as fine and as curious as at the Giant's Causeway and at Staffa, and there are ruins of an early hermitage.

Stornoway is the capital of Lewis and is also the judicial seat of the Outer Hebrides. It is a beautiful sight to see the herring fleet of a thousand boats going out of the harbor in the evening, their brown sails catching the light and making a striking picture. The scene of "A Princess of Thule," that fascinating novel by William Black, is laid on Lewis, or, as it is also called, Long Island. From Stornoway the

course of the steamer lies across to Cape Wrath, an open stretch of sea. *Cape Wrath* is a mighty promontory of rock, three hundred feet high. All about the base are reefs and sunken rocks. The currents and swirling waters due to the sweep of tides make this spot most dangerous, and the name comes from its power and cruel force when ships drift toward it.

Passing Cape Wrath light, the steamer follows the coast, with splendid views of the cliffs, against which the sea breaks in majesty, and sweeps into deep caverns. Here and there are small fishing villages, in nooks among the bold rocks, whose people claim descent from the Norwegians. *Thurso*, or Thor's Haven, is the one important place on this north coast. In the castle Sir John Sinclair was born, to whom is due the splendid advance in agriculture in Scotland. Beyond Thurso is *Dunnet Head*, the most northerly point in Scotland on the mainland.

Approaching the *Orkney Islands* the steamer passes Berry Head, with rocks a rich yellow and red, and near this the "Old Man of Hoy," a rocky column four hundred and fifty feet high. Then a stop is made at Stromness. There is no night during the summer here at the Orkneys, and the whole region is full of charm, and mys-

tery, and romance. There are standing stones as remarkable as Stonehenge and Caenac, and there is a mound, surrounded by a ditch, in which is a chamber fifteen feet wide and thirteen feet high. On the walls are names cut with the points of javelins.

The capital of the Orkneys is *Kirkwall*, which James III made a royal town, and the ruins of its castle, together with the ruins of palaces of early bishops and earls, make interesting points to visit. The Cathedral, founded in 1137 by the Earl of Orkney, is Norman. At the time of the Reformation, this and the Glasgow Cathedral were the only ones that were not destroyed. After he was defeated at Largs, Haco of Norway held his last court in the Bishop's Palace at Kirkwall. He died here and lies buried in the Cathedral. Continuing the journey, the steamer starts south, through Pentland Firth and the Pentland Skerries. Near the Duncansby Headland the site of John o' Groat's House may be seen, for it is marked by a flagstaff, in front of a modern hotel. In the reign of James IV the original John of Groat lived here. He had eight sons, who quarrelled over the question of which one had the best right to sit at the foot of the table when John was away from home. To settle this, John o' Groat built a house with

eight sides, a door in each side, and an eight-sided table within the house, so that each son could sit at the foot of it.

At *Wick*, down the coast, the herring fleet resort in July and August. Running down along the Caithness and Sutherland coast, there is a view up Dornock Firth, where *Skibo Castle* stands. This was once the seat of the Sutherlands, and is now the property of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who spends a good deal of time there.

It is forty miles from Tarbet Ness to Inverness, a charming spot. On the way down to Aberdeen, on the south shore of the Firth of Moray, is *Cawdor Castle*, where are to-day living the descendants of the brother of Macbeth. *Fraserburgh* is named for the Frasers of Philorth, on whose estate it was founded in the sixteenth century. Beyond is *Peterhead*, the most easterly town in Britain, and famous for its fine red granite. When on his travels to the Hebrides, Dr. Sam Johnson wrote about the Boiler of Buchan, beyond Peterhead, which was a resort for pirates and smugglers. A stop is next made at Aberdeen.

South of Aberdeen Findon is seen; beyond is *Montrose*, where King John Balliol was humbled by Edward I in 1296 and was deprived of his

crown and royal robes. Lord James Douglas sailed from here for the Holy Land, taking with him in a casket the heart of Robert Bruce. *Arbroath*, south of Montrose, figures in Scott's "Antiquary." The Abbot of Arbroath hung the bell of warning on the Inchcape Rock, and Southey's well-known poem of "The Inchcape Bell" relates its fate. On the Inchcape Rock is now the Bell Lighthouse.

A stop is made at Dundee. On the route south St. Andrew's is passed. Thence the steamer crosses the Firth of Forth to Leith, the port of Edinburgh.

Coming out of the Firth of Forth, *Dunbar* is passed, with the ruins of the stronghold to which Edward II escaped after the battle of Bannockburn. It was here that Mary, Queen of Scots, was brought when she was kidnapped by Bothwell and where she remained thirteen days. There is also another story in connection with this castle. In the reign of David II the Earl of Salisbury was besieging it, and the Countess, known as "Black Agnes," laughed him to scorn from the walls, and ordered a maid to dust the spot with a towel where some of his shot had struck. Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor" is connected with *Fast Castle*, beyond Dunbar, for he made it the Wolf's Crag, the

home of Edgar of Ravenswood. Then Berwick comes into view, and Holy Island beyond, with the ruins of the Abbey founded by Aidan from Iona, from which Christianity was introduced into all the northern portion of England. This Abbey of *Lindisfarne* is described in Scott's "Marmion."

A little south are the *Farne Islands*. On one of these is the Longstone Lighthouse, which was kept by the father of Grace Darling, who was born in 1815 at Bamborough, on the mainland, where its castle is seen. A Forfarshire steamer was wrecked on the rocks of one of the islands in 1838, and Grace Darling rescued nine persons, going out to the wreck in a small boat. A subscription of $3,500 was raised for her in Great Britain and Ireland as a testimonial of her bravery. She died in 1842.

A stop is made at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the second Station to the west on the Roman Wall. South of Newcastle the steamer skirts the coast of Durham, past *Hartlepool*, a ship-building place of importance, which Robert Bruce fortified when he became King of Scotland. Next comes the coast of Yorkshire, with *Whitby*, noted for its manufacture of jet, *Scarborough*, the popular seaside resort, with the castle in which Piers de Gaveston, the hated favorite of

Edward II, was captured; beyond are the chalk cliffs of Flamborough Head, and entering the river Humber, a stop is made at *Hull*, one of the important ports of England, where there is an immense Baltic trade. William Wilberforce, the statesman, the friend of William Pitt, and an active leader in the abolishment of slavery, was born at Hull, in a house that may still be seen on High Street.

South of the river Humber the course of the steamer is distant from the shore, but it is not long till the Norfolk coast is sighted. There is a view of *Cromer*, the birthplace of Robert Bacon, who discovered Iceland, and captured the Prince of Scotland, who was afterward James I, on his way to France. Then comes *Yarmouth*, known the world over for its "bloaters" (see page 220). At *Southwold Bay* the Dutch Admiral De Ruyter and the Duke of York (afterward James II) fought their famous naval battle. A little beyond is *Aldeborough*, where the poet Crabbe was born. From this coast of Suffolk and passing north of the Thames the steamer passes close along the shore of Kent. Here are seen Margate and Ramsgate (see pages 260–62), Deal, Walmar, and Dover with its historic castle (see pages 263–92). Then beyond is *Folkestone*, from which

point steamers cross to Boulogne-sur-Mer in France. At Folkestone William Harvey was born, the man who discovered how the blood circulates. He was a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge, studied medicine and anatomy at Padua, Italy, and was court physician to Charles I.

Hastings follows, with memories of the fall of the Saxon King Harold, and of William of Normandy, the conqueror of England. Rounding Beachy Head, *Newhaven* is seen, from which point steamers cross to Dieppe, France. Then *Brighton* comes into view, the popular seaside resort, which was once a small fishing village. It was destroyed by a terrible storm in 1703, but some sixty years afterwards Dr. Richard Russell, who had written a book on the value of sea-water as a cure, began to send persons there, and under the following of George IV, when he was Prince of Wales, it became a very fashionable resort. The steamer passes Portsmouth (see page 306), the great naval station, goes through the Narrow at Spithead, with the Isle of Wight on the left, and makes a stop at Southampton. (Isle of Wight, see pages 304–17. Southampton, see page 306.)

From Southampton, along the Solent, passing St. Alban's Head and Portland Bill, where

there is a convict settlement, there are views of *Lyme Regis*, where the Duke of Monmouth landed when he was engaged in the rebellion that cost him his life, where Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy spent two years, and where Mary Anning discovered the ichthyosaurus and the plesiosaurus from remains found about this region. Then comes Plymouth, one of England's most important ports (see page 118), and from Plymouth the steamer runs down the coast of Cornwall, touches at Falmouth (see page 197), and, passing around Lizard Head, where there are twin lighthouses, and by Penzance, the most westerly town in England (see page 191), the course is taken up St. George's Channel for Liverpool. On the coast of Wales there is a view of Milford Haven (see page 405), and also of Carnarvon Castle, where Edward II was born. The steamer rounds Holy Island, with its Holyhead, where the first Royal Mail steamers from Ireland connect with express trains for London, and, steaming along the north coast of Wales, finally ends the voyage at Liverpool.

This comprehensive journey gives the traveller a remarkable knowledge of Great Britain, with its varied scenery and historic points. A vacation for Americans spent in this way would

be an abiding pleasure and benefit. In making application for dates of sailing and other details, ask for the little book, with most valuable maps, "Round the Coasts of Britain," issued by M. Langlands & Sons, and written in fascinating style by George Eyre-Todd.

Distances in Nautical Miles.

From Liverpool to Oban, 224 miles.
" Oban to Stornoway, 139 miles.
" Stornoway to Stromness, 116 miles.
" Stromness to Aberdeen, 127 miles.
" Aberdeen to Newcastle, 139 miles.
" Newcastle to Hull, 137 miles.
" Hull to Southampton, 318 miles.
" Southampton to Plymouth, 134 miles.
" Plymouth to Liverpool, 366 miles.

The steamers for this tour are provided with electric lights, spring berths, and excellent baths, and a piano is furnished for amusement. All berths are allotted at the Liverpool office. The fares charged include all meals, not only while at sea but also when in port. These include breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, and dinner. A deposit of twenty-five per cent of the fare is required when engaging passage. The balance of the sum is to be paid five days before sailing.

Position and location of berths govern the prices for the tour, and are approximately as follows:

	Upper deck.	*Main deck.*
Single berth in four-berth room,	£9 ($45)	£8 15*s.* ($43.75)
Two-berth room, when occupied by two passengers,	£21 ($105)	£19 10*s.* ($97.50)

	Upper deck.	*Main deck.*
Two-berth room, when reserved for one passenger,	£15 ($75)	£14 ($70).
Four-berth room, when reserved for three passengers,	£30 ($150)	£29 5*s.* ($146.25).
Four-berth room, when reserved for two passengers,	£26 ($130)	£25 ($125).

Letters for passengers on this tour are to be addressed care of agents at the various ports of call, viz.: —

Oban, D. & A. Black, 89 George Street.
Stornoway, J. M. Morison.
Stromness, M. Langlands & Sons, The Wharf.
Aberdeen, James Crombie & Sons.
Leith, M. Langlands & Sons, 80 Constitution Street.
Hull, M. Langlands & Sons, Royal Exchange Buildings.

Letters may also be sent in care of any of the principal tourist agencies.

Approximate Time.

Liverpool to Oban, 22 hours.
Oban to Stornoway, 15 hours.
Stornoway to Stromness, 11 hours.
Stromness to Aberdeen, 15 hours.
Aberdeen to Newcastle, 16 hours.
Newcastle to Hull, 14 hours.
Hull to Portsmouth, 34 hours.
Portsmouth to Southampton, 2 hours.
Southampton to Plymouth, 12 hours.
Plymouth to Liverpool, 36 hours.

Approximate Hours in Port.

Oban, 2½ hours.
Stornoway, 5 hours.
Stromness, 2 hours.
Aberdeen, 12 hours.
Newcastle, 12 hours.
Hull, 12 hours.
Portsmouth, 5 hours.
Southampton, 10 hours.
Plymouth, 26 hours.

M. Langlands & Sons have other tours that do not occupy so much time, but which are very attractive.

WALES

HISTORY.

Wales is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea and the estuary of the river Dee; on the east by the English counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth; on the south by the Bristol Channel; and on the west by St. George's Channel. It is about one hundred and forty miles long from north to south, and varies from forty to ninety miles in width. It comprises about 7425 square miles. The name of Wales is of Saxon origin. The Romans called the country Cambria, from the name Cymri, by which the Welsh called themselves.

The early Britons retreated to this section of country when successive invaders forced them from their original lands, and neither Romans nor Saxons were successful in bringing them into subjection. It was not till they began to fight among themselves that they were subjugated by the Mercians under King Offa. The boundary from the mouth of the river Dee to the confluence of the rivers Wye and Severn was called "Offa's Dike."

The Danes did not invade Wales as they did other sections of Britain, and the Welsh had

their own princely rulers and were governed by their own laws till the reign of Edward I. At that period one of their princes lost his dominions to this king, and in order to make the Welsh people more reconciled to a foreign ruler, he promised them a prince who should be born in Wales and know no other language.

Then he sent his queen to Carnarvon, and there she gave birth to a son, who was the Prince of Wales promised them. And from that time the oldest son of the King of England bears this title and draws certain revenues from Wales.

The Welsh people have kept certain of their characteristics through all their periods of struggle for national life. On all sides are remains of the Druids and their worship, Roman fortifications, and old abbeys and churches of a later day.

The scenery is bold, rugged, and grand, and with the modern arrangements for comfortable transportation Wales should claim the attention of the traveller; he will feel well repaid for the time he devotes to this interesting country.

Baggage in Wales.

Delivery and collection of baggage is made at Llandudno, Rhyl, Abergele, Colwyn Bay, Llanfairfechan, and Bangor, at

a charge of 2*d.* (4 cents) for each piece. At Penmaen-Mawr the minimum charge is 6*d.* (12 cents). There is no collection or delivery on Sundays.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF COACH PROPRIETORS.

North Wales.

Bethesda.	D. Williams, Ogwen Hotel.
Bettws-y-Coed.	D. K. & H. Pullan, Royal Oak Hotel. M. Roberts, Machno Hotel, Penmachno.
Llanberis.	Snowdon Mountain Rack Railway and Hotel Co.
Llandudno.	Llandudno Coaching and Carriage Co., Ltd., Coach Office, Telephone, No. 9.
Trefriw.	Llewellyn G. Jones, Maesyrhaf.
Ventnor, Isle of Wight.	Mr. H. Brown, 32 High Street.

Some Routes that Embrace Wales.

Travellers landing at Liverpool who would like to visit Wales before proceeding to London, may arrange for the following routes *via* the London North Western, or the Great Western Railways. Leave Liverpool from the Lime Street station of the London North Western, or from the ferry, adjoining the landing-stage, that connects with the Great Western at Birkenhead, across the river Mersey.

No. 1. — Liverpool, Chester, Llandudno, Llandudno Junction, Conway, Bangor, Carnarvon, Afonwen, Portmadoc, Minffordd, (narrow Gauge Railway) Blanau Festiniog, Bettws-

y-Coed, Llandudno Junction, Chester, London. Tickets, first class, $14.79; 3d class, $7.57.

These tickets are good for 6 months, and stop-over privileges are allowed at any places along the line of travel.

Liverpool, page 32.

Chester, page 41.

Shortly after leaving Chester the railway enters Flintshire, and for several miles runs along by the river Dee, with a view of the mountains above the Vale of Clwyd, on the left. The highest of these is Moel Famman; the column on the summit was erected there to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of George III.

Flint, which serves almost as the port of Chester, is only twelve and one-half miles from that city. It was a Saxon and a Roman town and has an old castle believed to have been built by Henry II. It was here that Edward II received Piers Gaveston when he returned from his banishment in Ireland; here it was also that Richard II was betrayed into the hands of Bolingbroke by Percy of Northumberland. It played its part in the civil wars of Charles I, and after Cromwell took it it was dismantled; the Crown again took it after the Restoration. It is a picturesque ruin. The ferry across the Dee goes to Parkgate in Cheshire.

Beyond Flint is Holywell, celebrated for its holy well of St. Winefred, one of the Seven Wonders of Wales. In the seventh century St. Winefred, a devout and beautiful girl, the daughter of titled parents, was sought in marriage by the prince of a neighboring section of Wales. When she refused to marry him he was so violent that she fled from his presence. He pursued her, and in a blind rage drew his sword and struck off her head. The head rolled down the hill toward the church, and at the spot where it stopped a spring gushed forth, and the waters had peculiar properties of healing. One of the saints most distinguished in Wales, advancing from the church, took up the head, carried it to the body, and the parts instantly grew together, leaving a narrow white line around the neck as a mark of miraculous restoration. Caradoc, the lover, fell to the ground lifeless, and was never again seen. Winefred lived fifteen years longer, and died abbess of a monastery; she was buried there when he died. The well is covered by a Gothic building, erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. In the time of Henry V Pope Martin gave the neighboring Abbey of Basingwerk special pardons and indulgences so that pil-

grims should be encouraged to come to this holy spot.

Basingwerk Abbey is about a mile from the holy well, and the second Earl of Chester was one of its chief benefactors. The ruins embrace the abbey church, the refectory, and some dormitories. There is a fine view from the abbey, of Chester, the river Dee, and the Lancashire hills.

Rhyl, thirty miles from Chester, is a seaside resort, at the mouth of the united Clwyd and Elwy rivers. There are some particularly pleasant drives to be taken from Rhyl, which include views of several beautiful residences of notable men. The mountains of Carnarvonshire are seen, with Snowdon and Penmaen-Mawr. The beach is fine; there are many attractions for visitors, and for those who enjoy fishing the rivers offer excellent sport. The boating is particularly good.

Mrs. Hemans wrote a beautiful little tribute to the river Clwyd in her "Records of the Spring of 1834":

"O Cambrian River, with slow music gliding,
By pastoral hills, old woods, and ruined towers;
Now 'midst thy reeds and golden willows hiding,
Now gleaming forth by some rich bank of flowers."

Llandudno is reached from the Junction in ten minutes. This is called the "queen of

Welsh watering places." Aside from the attractions of the beach and the parade, there is a pavilion that seats four thousand persons, where high-class concerts are given during the season. There is also an opportunity to enjoy the theater, and the Llandudno golf links are very satisfactory. There is a cable tramway to Great Orme's Head, a promontory that has superb cliffs and deep caverns, and from which there is a splendid view. There is also a fine carriage road for those who prefer to drive. For those who are interested in antiquities, there are remains near Llandudno of Druid and early British occupation.

There are some copper mines near Llandudno, where a vast excavated section was discovered in 1849. From hammers and benches found there it is proved that the Romans had worked these mines eighteen hundred years ago.

Conway. — The view of Conway Castle, at the mouth of the Conway River, is most imposing. The town of Conway is an old market center, with some curious timber houses, one called the " Plas Mawr " bearing the date of 1585, and visitors may see its panelled walls and rare decorations in carving. In the church there is a stone that records the memory of a " Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, Gentleman," and

the inscription also says that he was "the forty-first child of his father, William Hookes, Esq., by Alice, his wife." The situation of the town on the sloping bank of the river, its remaining old wall, and the vast ruined castle, make it one of the most picturesque places in Wales, and a favorite resort for artists.

The castle was built by Edward I to command the pass of Penmaen-Mawr, and by many is considered the most magnificent fortress in Great Britain. It is on the edge of a sheer rock; two sides of it face Conway, and the other two sides are bordered by the river and a sort of creek that is full at high tide. On the side toward the town was the moat and the drawbridge crossing it. There are eight vast circular towers, and the walls are of extreme thickness. Entrance was made between the King's and the Queen's Towers, and within are two courts and the magnificent great hall, with vaults beneath it for provisions and ammunition. Queen Eleanor came here with Edward I and many of the royal court, and they spent a joyous Christmas, with all the festivities that mark that occasion. The Cromwell forces took it, but after the Restoration it was granted to Edward, Earl of Conway, who dismantled it, and took the timber, lead, and iron over to

Ireland to use in repairing his property there. The ruin belongs to the Crown. Thomas Gray made this castle the scene of his "Bard":

> "Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
> The winding-sheet of Edward's race."

The two bridges that connect the two sides of the river demand special notice. It was Mr. Telford who designed and built the suspension bridge, a body of commissioners appointed by Parliament being directors of the enterprise. It was begun in 1822 and finished in four years. The towers that support the cables are admirably in accord with the ancient towers of the castle. The railway tubular bridge of the London North Western Company is laid under one of the towers of the old castle wall, and through a series of deep cuttings comes out on Conway Marsh.

Penmaen-Mawr. — About four miles beyond Conway is this resort, a place that found much favor with Mr. Gladstone. The meaning of the name is "Great Stone Head" (Pen-maen-Mawr), in reference to the mountain of that name that rises out of the sea and towers fifteen hundred feet. This mountain is the last of the Snowdon range.

There is also a mass of rock that projects

into the sea, called Penmaen-Bach, which means "Small Stone Head," which is first seen as we leave Conway. There is a carriage road around it, but the railway goes through a tunnel. There is a fine road up Penmaen-Mawr, along the edges of sheer cliffs and under huge overhanging masses of rock, with Orme's Head at the right, and at the left the Straits of Menai, with the Island of Priestholm, and beyond, the town of Beaumaris. This name, "Beautiful Marsh," was given it by Edward I. On the summit of Penmaen-Mawr there is a British stronghold, where at least twenty thousand persons could be sheltered, and in an inner section is the well that supplied fresh water. It was here that the Welsh army waited while the negotiations were going on between Llewelyn, their prince, and King Edward I. About a mile from here is a Druid circle, eighty feet in diameter, with ten erect stones inclosed by a stone wall. There are other remains of very rude buildings in this region, and from earliest times it has evidently been inhabited. The town of Penmaen-Mawr is sheltered and protected from harsh winds, and it has a fine beach on Beaumaris Bay.

Bangor. — Every attraction that can draw a traveller will be found in and about Bangor.

From the pier there is a fine view of the Menai Straits, its bridges, and the range of the Snowdon Mountains. The Menai suspension bridge was the work of Telford; and the tubular railway bridge, called the "Britannia," was built by Robert Stephenson, son of George Stephenson, who perfected the locomotive. He also built the Victoria tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence in Canada. The bridge is named from the Britannia rock in the middle of the strait. This bridge connects Anglesey with the mainland, for this is an island, the name signifying "the Island of the Angles." The Angles were one of the three German tribes that came to Britain after the Romans departed.

Bangor is a very ancient city, but it has, also, every advantage that modern progress supplies. It lies in a sort of valley among rocky ridges, and from the old town the rising grounds have been built upon with attractive residences, and lovely gardens and terraces lie all about. Dr. Sam Johnson came here with his friends the Thrales in 1774, and although he spoke about the moonlight and the pleasant approach to Bangor, he also recorded the fact that at the "mean inn" he found his room had in it another bed in which two men slept. There is a cathedral, bishop's palace, a museum,

some colleges, and many other important places for a traveller to visit. A number of pleasant excursions may be taken from Bangor. From the Bangor station an omnibus runs to the attractive watering-place, —

Beaumaris. — There is also a ferry across to this resort. The drive is particularly pleasant, and many villas lie along the shore road.

Road service from Bangor to Beaumaris, 1 hour. Single trip, 1*s.* 6*d.* (37 cents).
Bangor to Menai Bridge, 6*d.* (12 cents).
Menai Bridge and Garth Ferry, 6*d.* (12 cents).
Garth Ferry and Beaumaris, 6*d.* (12 cents).

Beaumaris has splendid views from the terraces and promenades. There is a ruined castle, built by Edward I after he had built the castles at Carnarvon and Conway. It was at that period that he named the town. The moat around the castle was filled from the sea and had a canal leading into it, so that vessels could discharge their cargoes under the very walls. Henry IV gave the castle to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Charles I held it against Cromwell's army, but had to surrender it.

Priestholm. — This island, lying off the shore, is about half a mile long. It may be visited from Bangor or Beaumaris. There are

remains of an old religious house, and there is a tradition that a holy man lived in a cell on the island, but there is no trace of this. Naturalists will find an absorbing interest in the birds that resort to the island to breed and to make pause there in their passages.

A visitor may go from Bangor to Bethesda by a short branch line of rail motor cars and see the famous Penrhyn slate quarries. They are vast in extent, and the methods of work, the mills and saws and blasting, are of unique interest.

Holyhead is only about 23 miles from Menai Bridge station. It took thirty years to build the breakwater that protects the harbor at Holyhead.

Carnarvon. — It is a journey of only seventeen minutes between Bangor and Carnarvon. The name means "Fort in Arfon" (pronounced Arvon). Edward I built the town, the castle, and the walls, and here was his chief stronghold to aid him in keeping his Welsh possessions. In the old parts of the town the streets are narrow and regular; and there is modern Carnarvon, with fine public buildings that include theaters, schools of every sort, and perfectly appointed baths, fed with sea-water drawn by power a distance of half

a mile. The city lies on the Menai Strait and the river Seoint, which rises in Snowdon range, and the castle stands between the two waters. It was in this castle that the son of Edward I was born, and presented to the people as a prince born in Wales, who could speak no language but their own.

The title Prince of Wales is not one to which the eldest son of the sovereigns of England is born. The title is conferred upon him by patent and symbolical act of giving possession, the ceremony employing a rod and ring. The crest of the Prince of Wales of the three ostrich feathers is believed by the best authority to have come from the Black Prince. When he killed John of Luxembourg at the battle of Cressy he took his crest and motto. The crest was the three feathers and the motto was " Ich dien " — I serve.

Cromwell's army took the castle, and it was ordered to be dismantled. But this order was not executed, and when it came to the Crown again it was repaired, and always has been kept in condition. Not far from the castle are the remains of a Roman fort and a Roman station. It is thought that much of the stone for his tower and castle Edward I took from this Roman station. In the museum at Carnarvon

are preserved many of the treasures found among these Roman ruins from time to time.

If one wishes to make the trip up Snowdon it can be conveniently arranged from Carnarvon. The county of Carnarvon is the most mountainous county in Wales, and the scenery is romantic and sublime. Of the Snowdon range, Snowdon itself is nearly four thousand feet above sea level; the Carnedd Llewelyn is 3482 feet; the Carnedd Dafydd is 3430 feet; the Glyder Fawr is 3275 feet; and there are several other heights that tower grandly in this range.

Llanberis is at the northern base of Snowdon and is distant only about half an hour from Carnarvon. Close to the Llanberis station is the Snowdon Mountain Rack railway; the trip up Snowdon and return costs 5*s.* ($1.25), and takes about two and a half hours. If one likes a mountain climb this offers a very enjoyable one. Ponies and guides can be obtained at Llanberis.

There are two lakes here at the foot of Snowdon, — one a mile long, called Llyn Peris, the upper lake; the lower one is Llyn Padarn, and is two miles in length. They lie among the mountains like rare gems. From the lower lake the river Seoint flows out and takes its course

to Carnarvon. At the foot of the upper lake there is a circular tower, called Dolbadarn Castle. It is supposed to date from the sixth century, and to have been the one held by Llewelyn, the last prince of Wales of the British line.

An old Welsh ode by one of the early bards laments the cruel fate of Owen the brother of Llewelyn, for history says that the prince kept this brother a prisoner in Dolbadarn Castle for twenty-three years — from 1254 to 1277.

"From yonder height a captive's sighs
Are wafted towards me by the gale,
There chained — abandon'd — Owen lies,
And I still live to tell the tale!

. . . . . .

And oh! what years of ceaseless shame
Shall cloud the Lord of Snowdon's name!"

There is a fine waterfall about half a mile from the castle. The water falls sixty feet into a dark pool, and flowing over a shelf of rock is beautifully sparkling.

Snowdon offers a series of wonderful views, and from the summit there is not only a very "wilderness of mountains," but there are some twenty-three lovely lakes gleaming among the hills. A visitor at the summit cannot fail to notice the singular form of the four great

ridges, with the vast hollows between them. These ridges in their intersection form a sort of Maltese cross, and from the point of intersection the great peak of Snowdon rises. Up to the time of the seventeenth century Snowdon was a royal forest where deer were preserved. The view across the channel on a clear day embraces the Wicklow Mountains in Ireland.

Returning to Carnarvon, the train is taken for Afonwen, on Tremadoc Bay. From Afonwen visit Pwllheli, called the "King of Seaside Resorts." From Pwllheli, with its superb beach, tennis, and general recreation ground, make a trip to Glyn-y-Weddw (The Widow's Glen) to visit the art gallery and gardens that were the property of the late Lady Love Jones Parry. The art gallery has more than four hundred fine pictures and drawings.

Artists represented are: David Cox, Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., Copley Fielding, Carlo Maratti, David Teniers, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., and others equally notable. Refreshments will be found in the grounds. Admission to grounds and gallery, 6*d.* (12 cents).

Go from Pwllheli by the horse tramway,

which closely follows the seashore. Distance, four miles. Single fare, 4*d.* (8 cents). For ticket to go and return, and with admission to grounds and gallery, 1*s.* (25 cents).

Criccieth. — Beyond Afonwen is Criccieth, with Druidic remains, curious caves, old houses, and the remains of a castle built by the early British. Edward I gave it to one of his followers, and in the reign of Edward III a brave knight, Sir Howell Poleaxe, dwelt here. At the battle of Poitiers, where he was one of the attendants of the Black Prince, and when he had only a pole-axe with which to fight, he performed such feats of valor that he was knighted on the battlefield. It is recorded that he took King John prisoner and at one blow cut off the head of the King's horse. So when he was knighted a battle-axe formed part of his arms. Later he was given the rent of the Dee Mills at Chester, as a lifelong revenue, and he was made Constable of Criccieth. His name in Welsh was Sir Howell-y-Fwyall, the latter part meaning " of the axe." An added honor conferred upon him was that each day a certain quantity of meat should be served before this notable axe. When it was so served to the Constable, he ordered it given to the poor in Criccieth. Long after Sir Howell was

dead this custom was continued, the Crown always paying for it; and, so highly were his brave deeds esteemed, the continuing of this ceremony was done for the repose of his soul. There was a guard of eighty yeomen for what was called "the mess," and they received a constant wage of 18*d.* (36 cents) a day for this service. The custom was abolished in the reign of Elizabeth.

Portmadoc. — This little watering-place, and Tremadoc Bay, upon which it is situated, get their name from that of a man who more than one hundred years ago built the embankment that keeps the sea out of a vast section of valley land that was once entirely under water, with only here and there some islands and hills to be seen.

William Alexander Madocks first enclosed two thousand acres of the Penmorfa marsh, then, by means of an embankment one mile long, he secured six thousand additional acres. Tremadoc, meaning "Madocks' Town," is built on reclaimed land, near the base of a high rock. Portmadoc, as its name implies, is the "port." It is the port of export for the quarries at Festiniog.

At Minffordd the celebrated narrow gauge railway is taken to Blaenau Festiniog, through

the beautiful Vale of Festiniog. In this region there are also extensive slate quarries.

Bettws-y-Coed. — As the name implies, the "Station in the wood." This is a charming sylvan spot. Just where the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon join, and near the confluence of the Llugwy and Conway rivers, Bettws-y-Coed lies amid scenery of singular grandeur and beauty. Among the delightful things to see in and about Battws-y-Coed are the Conway Falls, the Swallow Falls, Fairy Glen, Pondy Mill, Miners' Bridge, and the lovely views in Lledr Valley. There is a picturesque fifteenth century stone bridge over the river Llugwy. In the church is an effigy of the son of David Goch of the royal lineage of Wales. It is the figure of a giant and is represented as fully armed. A break leaves Penmachno in connection with trains leaving Bettws-y-Coed on notice being given at Machno Hotel, Penmachno.

On the return to Llandudno Junction there is seen the small market town of Llaurwst, in which there is an old church where Llewelyn, the last Welsh prince, was buried in a stone coffin. He was the son-in-law of King John. He was first buried in the Abbey of Conway, afterwards in the Abbey of Maenan (this was on the east bank of the river Conway), and

after the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII, the body of Llewelyn was brought to this church. Llaurwst has a bridge that was built by the celebrated architect Inigo Jones in 1636. It was he who built the Banquet Hall, the only existing portion of Whitehall, London. Llaurwst is a famous resort for fishermen who love good sport. The lakes and streams near by offer every inducement to the angler. Gwydyr Castle, about half a mile from the town, was the ancient residence of the Wynne family, celebrated in Welsh history. Five monumental brasses bearing five portraits of the Wynne family lie in Gwydyr Chapel in the town church, this chapel being from a design of Inigo Jones. There is, also, in the church a monument in memory of Sir Richard Wynne, who died in 1649, and on this is the pedigree of the family. The castle is now the residence of Earl Carrington. There are some rare oak carvings and fine tapestries in the castle.

Trefriw, pronounced Trevor, is set in the midst of charming scenery that is not unlike parts of Switzerland. It is near Llaurwst, and the church is said to have been built by Llewelyn himself. The chief bard of Wales was Taliesin, and on the site of the spot where he

lived and sang a monument stands in his honor. It is on the shore of Llyn Geirionydd, a pretty lake.

From Llandudno Junction the route is taken for Chester, and on to London, with stop-overs at any desired places.

No. 2. — Liverpool, Chester, Llandudno Junction, Llaurwst, Bettws-y-Coed (coach), Swallow Waterfalls, Pen-y-Gwryd (for Snowdon), Beddgelert, Aberglaslyn Pass, Gelert's Grave, Snowdon station (by North Wales Narrow Gauge railway to Dinas Junction), Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Chester, London. Tickets, 1st class, $13.50; 3d class, $7.61.

Liverpool, page 32 ; Chester, page 41 ; Llandudno Junction, page 378 ; Llaurwst, page 392 ; Bettws-y-coed, page 392 ; Pen-y-Gwryd, page 392.

Beddgelert. — Where three vales come together this picturesque village lies. It is a favorite resort for artists, as the scenery is particularly fine. The name of the place is accounted for by the following tradition: In the hunting season the great Llewelyn came here with his family. His father-in-law, King John, had given him a valuable hound that he called Gelert. One day when on a hunt he missed Gelert, and when he returned home the dog came to meet him and showed the greatest joy in being with his master. Llewelyn saw that the hound's jaws were bloody, and rushing to the house he found the cradle of his

child overturned and all about it were smears of blood. Thinking the dog had killed the child he drew his sword and, even while the dog was trying to manifest signs of affection, he slew him. Then when servants lifted the cradle to take it away, there was the child lying asleep beside a dead wolf that the dog had killed. Llewelyn was filled with remorse and sorrow over his hasty deed, and he buried Gelert in a beautiful spot, and over the body erected a tomb. So the name means "the grave of Gelert" — Bedd-Gelert. They have a saying in Wales, "He repents as much as the man who killed his dog."

Aberglaslyn Pass. — This is one of the most romantic sections in all Wales. It is near Beddgelert and about one and a half miles in extent. A stream that is the boundary between the county of Carnarvon and that of Merioneth descends a rocky course, and mountains rise abruptly from the banks. The road is just wide enough for two carriages, and it follows the winding of the stream. The rocks on either side look as if they had been torn apart by a violent convulsion of nature. In the Pass there is a rock where one of the early bards sat to compose and sing the lays that inspired the Welsh to love liberty and to fight for it. This

bard died in 1420 and was buried at Beddgelert. The Pont Aberglaslyn, or the bridge that crosses the stream, connects the two counties and is one and a half miles from Beddgelert.

Train is taken at Dinas Junction for Carnarvon, page 385; Bangor, page 382; Conway, page 379; Chester, page 41.

No. 3. — Liverpool, as by *route No. 2* to Chester, and return to Chester; thence to Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Leominster, Hereford, Gloucester, Oxford, London. Tickets, 1st class, $15.58; 3d class, $8.12.

Shrewsbury, page 50.

Ludlow. — This pleasant town is on the river Teme, which divides Herefordshire from Shropshire. It lies upon a hill that slopes to lovely valleys; has a cruciform church with a fine oak roof and good tower, and the noble ruin of a famous castle. It was Roger Montgomery who built the castle. William the Conqueror set him to defend the marches, or borders. Ludlow was devoted to the cause of the House of York, and in the Wars of the Roses it was sacked by the Lancastrians. Edward V and his brother spent part of their childhood in the castle, and the marriage of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII and Katherine of Aragon, also took place in the castle. Prince Arthur spent nearly all his life in Ludlow Castle, and died here in 1502. Henry VIII ended the rule of the marches and made them into shires. The chapel is Norman

in its architecture. In the banquet hall John Milton's "Masque of Comus" was performed in 1635. The subject of this work was an incident in connection with the daughter and two sons of the Earl of Bridgewater, who was lord of the marches. The Lady Alice Egerton and her two brothers, on their way to Ludlow, are passing through Haywood Forest. The brothers leave their sister resting in the wood while they go to gather for her some cooling fruit. She sings to let them know where she is, and Comus, the god of revelry, finds her there and takes her to a cottage, where he says that her brothers will find her. The brothers hear sounds of gay mirth, and hasten to find their sister. They meet her guardian spirit, who tells them that the Lady Alice has gone with Comus. Rushing to her rescue, they arrive just as the god of revelry is giving her a potion to drink. They dash the cup from her lips, and the call of her guardian spirit Sabrina, queen beneath the river Severn, breaks the spell that has been cast over the Lady Alice.

In the room over the gateway a large portion of "Hudibras" was written. Samuel Butler was born in Strensham, Worcestershire, in 1612, the son of a farmer, and was educated at the Cathedral School, Worcester. At

the Restoration he was appointed secretary to Lord Carberry, the President of Wales, residing at Ludlow Castle. Previous to this he had been connected in some way with Sir Samuel Luke, a man prominent in the Puritan party and in Parliament, and of rigid Presbyterian faith. Butler's "Hudibras" is a political satire. Sir Hudibras is the hero, and is a Presbyterian justice in the days of the Commonwealth, who tries to reform abuses and enforce the law for suppressing popular sports and amusements. Pepys bought the first part of it, which at once became very popular. When the second part appeared, Charles II made a gift to the author of about fifteen hundred dollars; some two years after the publication of the third part Butler died, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. While "Hudibras" is very little read in these days, it is a standard work that must be more or less familiar to thoroughly grounded literary folk. It is full of rare wit and keen satire and is often quoted. It is in "Hudibras" we find the lines so familiar:

> "He that complies against his will
> Is of his own opinion still."

Ludlow has a fine old black-and-white building, "The Feathers," a museum where there

are preserved some of the old town charters, a butter cross of historic age, and some handsome and important residences. In one of the country houses near by Prince Lucien Bonaparte resided for a period.

Leominster. — In this town are many of the quaint half-wood and half-plaster houses that were once fashionable, and some of these have elaborate ornamentation. The church is very handsome; the Norman nave is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. Preserved here is one of the ducking-stools that were used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for punishing common scolds and all those who made trouble by talking scandal. Leominster was founded by the Saxon Earl Leofric, the husband of Lady Godiva.

Hereford. — For more than one thousand years Hereford has flourished on the shore of the Wye. It gets its name from an old "ford" of the Wye, and this was protected by a castle that Harold built. On the site of this castle is a column in memory of Lord Nelson. The country around Hereford is pastoral and charming, and far away at the west are the mountains of Wales. The cathedral is near the river; the careful restorations of this historic pile were made by Sir Gilbert Scott, whose

patient, careful study of the architecture of the Middle Ages enabled him to do so valuable work in restoration. He died in 1878 and is buried in Westminster Abbey. There has been a bishop at Hereford since the sixth century, but the present building dates only from 1079, when it was begun by a Bishop Lorenz, and it took more than one hundred years to complete it. King Ethelbert is buried in this cathedral, and King Stephen was crowned here. It has one of the rarely-to-be-found chained libraries, a most curious relic of early days. Also owned by the cathedral is a singular chart of the world, made about six hundred years ago. Hereford has a hall where triennial musical festivals are held, a market-house and corn-exchange, and an ancient white cross, erected in the fourteenth century. Here the country people could leave the products of their farms when the plague was raging, and it was taken into the city and sold for their benefit. David Garrick, the famous actor, was born in Hereford, and so was Nell Gwynn.

Gloucester. — This cathedral city is on the river Severn and demands the tribute of a visit. The east window in the choir is wonderfully effective, with its wealth of brilliantly tinted glass. The east window is sometimes called

the "Cressy Window," as it is a memorial of that famous battle and victory. The Coronation of the Virgin is the subject, and there are accompanying figures of angels, apostles, saints, kings, and abbots, with the coats-of-arms of Edward III. In the choir are five tombs that make it a rare historic spot. One is that of Osric, who built the first church and abbey at Gloucester. Later he became King of Northumbria, and when he died, in 729, he requested to be buried in this abbey he had founded. This tomb is at the right of the high altar. Next it is the tomb of Edward II, with the alabaster effigy of the King. This was carved from a mask taken after death. Both these tombs have been opened in recent years, and the dust and bones of Osric were found, also a great oak coffin in which was the body of Edward II, enclosed in leaden wrappings.

When Edward II was murdered at Berkeley Castle, which is only seventeen miles from Gloucester, the abbot of this abbey sent and asked that the King's body might rest in Gloucester. At this time many of the religious houses near did not dare tempt the anger of the queen, Isabella, by giving the body burial. But Abbot Thoky obtained the privilege he asked; and later, when Isabella was a prisoner

and Edward III was king, the abbot was in royal favor for his Christian act. Edward III built this splendid tomb for the body of his father, and it became a favorite place for pilgrimage.

The next tomb to this is that of the last Abbot of Gloucester. It is said that Henry VIII offered to make him a bishop, but he would not receive any favor from the King who had taken away the monastery from the monks. He lived only a short while after this event. Under the choir pavement, in front of the altar steps, lies the body of the eldest son of William the Conqueror, Robert Courthose. In his youth he was wild and reckless, but he went on a crusade and performed deeds of splendid valor. Twenty years of his life he was a prisoner at Cardiff. He asked to be buried here in the Abbey of Gloucester. The tomb at the left of the altar is that of Serlo, who was the chaplain of William the Conqueror.

The crypt is supposed by the best authorities to have been built by Edward the Confessor. In the chapter-house of the abbey the Conqueror made his first plans for the Domesday Book. The House of Commons sat here in the reign of Richard II. Under the pavement of the chapter-house many of the Norman

nobles of William were buried. The cloister is one of the most beautiful in either England or the Continent. Here there is some of the best of the fan-vaulting.

There are two very interesting facts in relation to Gloucester. It was here among the monks that the Perpendicular style of architecture originated. This is sometimes called English Gothic, and is very beautiful. It was these monks who also originated the exquisite fan-vaulting for roofs.

Oxford, page 68; London, page 130.

No. 4. — Liverpool, Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Blaenau Festiniog, Bettws-y-Coed, Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Flint, Chester, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Hereford, Abergavenny, Bristol, *via* the Severn Tunnel (Temple Meads), Bridgewater, Taunton, Barnstable, Ilfracombe, coach to Lynton, Lynmouth, and Minehead, rail to Taunton, Bristol, Bath, Swindon, Reading, London (Paddington). Tickets, 1st class, $20.58; 3d class, $11.43.

Liverpool, page 32; Chester, page 41; Rhyl, page 378; Llandudno, page 378; Blaenau Festiniog, page 391; Bettws-y-Coed, page 392; Carnarvon, page 385; Bangor, page 382; Conway, page 379; Flint, page 376; Chester, page 41; Shrewsbury, page 50; Ludlow, page 74; Hereford, page 173.

Abergavenny. — This is a market town of Monmouthshire, only fourteen miles from Monmouth. It lies at the junction of the Gavenny and the river Usk. It was once encircled with a wall; there are some portions of a castle

built by the Conqueror, and there are also ruins of a Benedictine abbey. There is a fine bridge across the Usk. In the near neighborhood are coal and iron works that create good business conditions for the town. There are excellent schools, and the people are public-spirited and progressive.

Bristol, page 127; Taunton, page 126; Barnstaple, page 207; Ilfracombe, page 210; Lynton and Lynmouth, page 209; Bath, page 176; Swindon, page 130; Reading, page 74; London, page 130.

No. 5. — Liverpool, Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Harlech, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Aberdovey, Aberystwyth, Pencader, Cardigan, Pembroke, Tenby, Carmarthen, Swansea, Neath, Cardiff, Newport, Bristol, Bath, Swindon, Reading, London. Tickets, 1st class, $15.74, 3d class, $8.31.

For route as far as Aberystwyth, see *Trip No. 2*, of "Special Three-Day Trips from Chester into Wales," page 423.

On the route from Aberystwyth to Pencader it would repay a visitor to stop over a train, if it can be done conveniently, at Strata Florida to see the ruins of an old Cistercian abbey. At Lampeter, *en route*, there is St. David's University College, and the town has the pleasant atmosphere that all centres of learning have. It is on the banks of the river Teify, which is famous for its salmon fishing.

Pencader. — At this point the railway lies toward the west. On the border of Cardigan-

shire and Carmarthenshire is Llandyssil, a small characteristic country town. Near it is the Vale of Clettwr, with beautiful bits of wood and wandering streams. There is a line of coaches from here to New Quay, which is a pleasant resort on Cardigan Bay. Beyond is Newcastle Emlyn, also on the river Teify. There is the picturesque ruin of a castle on the site of an older stronghold.

Cardigan. — This is a market town, and here may be seen something of the quaint costumes of Wales. The women wear a hat with a broad brim and a high crown. The houses are, many of them, built of slate rock. The streets are irregular, narrow, and steep. The town lies at the mouth of the river Teify. It contains an interesting church, good schools, and a library; a considerable business occupies the people. There are a few remains of a castle built by the Prince of South Wales.

Pembroke. — This town is dominated by its castle. On a vast rock of limestone formation this castle stands, picturesque in the extreme. In a room in one of its great towers, the "Gate-house," Henry VII was born, the King who married Elizabeth of York and so brought to an end the "Wars of the Roses." He was Earl of Richmond, and after the defeat of Richard

III at Bosworth Field, he came to the throne as Henry VII. The great round keep is eighty feet high and was built in the reign of King John. The Pembroke Docks cover some eighty-eight acres and extend for half a mile along the sea-front. Here is the government Dockyard, and modern ironclads are built and repaired here. Opposite Pembroke Dock is New Milford, from which lines of steamers sail to Waterford, Ireland, one hundred and fourteen miles, and to Cork, Ireland, one hundred and sixty miles. A steam ferry connects Pembroke and New Milford. A side trip may be made across the estuary to New Milford and on to Haverfordwest. Several of the princes of Wales have been lords of Haverford, and since the fifteenth century this county has enjoyed special privileges and liberties. The castle was built by the first Earl of Pembroke, and in the reign of Elizabeth a Sir John Perrot, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland, resided there. It is said that the Sir Roger de Coverley of Addison, in the "Spectator," was a portrayal of another of this Perrot family, Sir Herbert, also of Haverfordwest. Across the meadows, by the river, are the ruins of a religious house of the Order of Black Canons. This was the Order of St. Augustine, so called on account of the

black robes they wore. Only seventeen miles from Haverfordwest is St. David's, called the "Village City." It is on the shore of St. Bride's Bay and has the usual attractions for visitors, — good bathing, fishing, boating, and the fashionable sports. Here at St. David's is a splendid cathedral, built in honor of the patron saint of Wales, who was the son of a prince in what is now Cardiganshire. It is claimed that St. David was the uncle of King Arthur. He lived to the age of one hundred and forty-six years, and died in 642. It is claimed that the benediction of St. David gave to the Bath waters their warm and health-giving qualities.

The national symbol of Wales is the leek, which plant was brought to the country by the Romans; it is used as a vegetable to flavor soups and stews. On St. David's Day, March 1, the Welsh wear a bit of the leek displayed in their hats. The story is that King Cadwallader, far back in the seventh century, gained a victory over the Saxons through the help of St. David. In the hand-to-hand fights of those days it often happened that friends as well as foes were killed on either side. St. David ordered the Welsh to wear leeks in their caps, so that they might know their own people.

The Cathedral of St. David's is restored, and within it are the shrine of the patron saint, and the tomb of Edmund Tudor, the father of Henry VII. Connected with the cathedral is the bishop's palace, and what is called the Staircase of the Thirty-nine Articles. The Thirty-nine Articles were the main points in theology that were submitted to Queen Elizabeth, and read and approved by her. The Irish Church adopted them; the Episcopal Church in Scotland accepted them; and the Episcopal Church in America excluded only the Athanasian creed. There are some ruins of the chapel of a college of St. Mary, that was founded in 1377. St. David's has an old Flemish Cross, the rendezvous of the people upon holidays and festivals.

The golf-links are laid out on the site of the ancient Roman city of Menervia; it is a good course and filled with many associations of history.

To Tenby. — Taking up the route again at Pembroke, for Tenby, the next station is Lamphey, where there are ruins of an old palace, and near this a handsome modern residence, Lamphey Court; the next station is Manorbier, where there is also a castle, where so much remains that a visitor can come closely in touch

with the fifteenth-century life. There is a drawbridge and portcullis; within the encircling battlements the walls are partially covered with ivy, and ferns and flowers flourish among the clefts and crevices. There is a smooth, beautiful stretch of lawn, and to be visited are the chapel, a banquet-hall, the kitchen where an ox could be roasted whole in the fireplace, the castle prison, and a well that is thirty feet deep. There is a lovely view from the walls.

Tenby. — This is a picturesque town lying in a district of fine scenery. Queen Elizabeth took it under her immediate protection, and Edward VI gave it a new charter which bore his own portrait. It is known as "Tenby of the King," and is a quiet and attractive spot. The water surrounds three sides of it, so that there is plenty of sport in the way of bathing, boating, and fishing. The beach is perfect, with firm sands and comfortable water. It has its ruined castle, high on a promontory, and on some of the towers are the letters "E. R.," standing for "Elizabeth Regina." The climate of Tenby is particularly good; the region is flooded with sunshine most of the time. There are many pleasant excursions to be made in the immediate neighborhood. One drive leads along the coast; the other is more inland, through the

country. Near at hand is a fine modern residence, Stackpole Court. On its site there stood a rare old baronial home, built by one of the crusaders, Elidor de Stackpole by name.

Stackpole Court has some of its historic family treasures. One is a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the first Lord Cawdor, a hero of 1797; another is a drinking cup which guests were expected to drain without taking it from their lips.

Carmarthen. — This is the capital of Carmarthen County; it lies on the river Towy, and at the head of the Vale of Towy. The harbor is below the town, at the mouth of the river, which flows out into Carmarthen Bay. It has its ruined castle and many good public buildings. On market and fair days the town is crowded with the South Wales folk, who are intensely Welsh in all their characteristics. There is an old hotel, the Ivy Bush, with an attractive garden, and this is the rendezvous for all the visitors of this region.

A few miles beyond Carmarthen is Ferryside, a pretty little watering-place. A visitor may stop here, cross the river, and visit the ruined Castle of Llanstephan. It has been likened to the nest of an eagle, perched high above the shore.

Beyond Ferryside is Kidwelly, with its stately

ruin of an old castle that bore its full share in the early history of South Wales. When King John was having his trying times with his barons, he took shelter in this Castle of Kidwelly.

At Llanelly the train crosses the river Lwchwr, makes a stop at Longhor, which has a ruined Norman castle, and thence goes on to Swansea.

Swansea. — At Swansea is a very considerable copper trade, the ore being brought here for the various treatments that prepare it for commercial purposes. Swansea has its historic past. It has had nine charters, five of which were from kings and two from Cromwell, the Protector. The latter visited the town, and it is on record that he gave fifty dollars to the poor. Swansea Castle should be visited for the view from the tower. Other notable points of interest are the Franchise Prisons, the restored Church of St. Mary, the Public Library, the Royal Institution of South Wales, and the Museum.

John Gower, the poet (a friend of Chaucer), and also Richard Nash (famous Beau Nash) were born here. The latter was educated at Carmarthen Grammar School, and was graduated at Jesus College, Oxford. He was the

master of ceremonies at Bath, and did much to make it celebrated as a resort of fashion. There is a tablet on the house where he was born. Swansea has fine docks, and twenty miles of railway around the harbor provide every requirement for conducting the business of this flourishing town.

In 1904 King Edward cut the first sod in connection with the building of a new dock that will cover sixty-six and a half acres. Swansea offers various attractions for a visitor.

Near Swansea is the seaside resort of Oystermouth, connected with it by a light railway. It is the headquarters of the Bristol Channel Yacht Club. It has picturesque ruins of a castle that in the fourteenth century played a sad part in local history. The lord of the land, William De Braoses, went even into their homes to take men captive, shut them up in this his castle, to keep them there till a ransom was paid for them, or till they signed over to him property of a sufficient value to purchase their release. Mumbles is a part of Oystermouth, and from Mumbles Head, near by, to Worms Head, twenty miles along the shore, there are superb cliffs. Boats make excursions all through the season, from Swansea to Ilfracombe, Lynmouth, and Clovelly.

Neath. — This is a pleasant town in an ideal region. Near it is Glyn Neath, a lovely spot, with a charming waterfall in the valley. There is a ruined Neath Castle and the ruins of an abbey of the twelfth century.

Cardiff. — This is a very prosperous city on the river Taff, about a mile above where this enters the Bristol Channel. It is one of the largest coal shipping places of the world. Cardiff Castle has been restored, and it happily retains much of its eleventh-century character. This restoration was carried out by the late Marquis of Bute, for a large portion of the town is the property of this family. It was the second Marquis of Bute who is said to have "created modern Cardiff." This city has a handsome town-hall and fine law-courts, a free library, a museum, and art gallery. The cathedral fell into ruin after the Reformation, but it was rebuilt in the middle of the nineteenth century; it contains several exquisite paintings by the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Newport, page 175; Bristol, page 127; Bath, page 176; Swindon, page 130; Reading, page 74; London, page 130.

Trip No. 6. — Liverpool, Chester, Shrewsbury, Llandrindod, Builth, Llangammarch, Llanwrtyd, Swansea, Neath, Cardiff, Newport, Bristol, Bath, Swindon, Reading, London. Tickets, 1st class, $12.10; 3d class, $5.96.

Liverpool, page 32; Chester, page 41; Shrewsbury, page 50.

Llandrindod. — This is one of four very famous Welsh spas, or wells, that lie in this immediate region. About them are beautiful hills and restful valleys, and the healing properties of the waters are fully equal to many of the continental springs. As far back as 1755 there are records of the wonderful cures made among dyspeptics by the drinking of the saline water of Llandrindod Wells, and the recalling of previous important cures. Sheltering Llandrindod from harsh winds is the Radnor range of hills. The name of the town signifies the "Church of the Trinity," and this old church is still standing, since 1603, in its simple burial-ground. In these modern days there are finely appointed hotels; the handsome Pump House Hotel has its pump room, bath and dressing rooms, together with air, spray, and needle douches. There are also what are called private hotels, apartments for hire, and boarding-places of all grades. There are golf-links, tennis-courts, boating on the lake, shooting and fishing. There are seven wells of mineral waters, — sulphur, saline, and chalybeate. Persons wishing to have careful medical advice as to the value of these, and the three following Welsh spas, may write for the analysis of the different wells, and get an official report. The

saline water, for dyspepsia, is drunk before breakfast, from three to five glasses as it comes from the spring; the sulphur water is invaluable for skin diseases. This water is taken after meals, directly from the spring. The chalybeate water is a tonic, and used for general debility, poor circulation, and an impoverished condition of the blood; this, too, is drunk after meals. A new well has been sunk that has the same sulphate of soda that has made Marienbad so successful with the treatment for trouble with the liver. All about Llandrindod are charming drives and walks, with special points of attraction, such as "Lovers' Leap," "Shaky Bridge," and "Alpine Bridge."

Builth. — The wells of Builth lie among the wild, romantic scenery of the upper portion of the river Wye. In 1282 Llewellyn was killed near Builth, whither he had retreated. He was buried about a mile and a half from the town, at the "Ridge of the Grave." There is a monument to this grandson of Owen, the King of North Wales.

There is a substantial bridge over the Wye, and beyond the pretty town are some grass-covered mounds that mark the site of a castle built by Bernard of Newmarch, who drove out

of this part of Wales the last of the native chiefs. The old church stands in the quiet cemetery, and the town has some fine and substantial old houses, set in pretty gardens. The wells have the same properties for healing as those of Llandrindod.

Llangammarch. — The climate at these Welsh spas is soft and mild. Wild flowers are in bloom at the Christmas season. Llangammarch Wells are thirteen miles south of Llandrindod, at the junction of the rivers Cammarch and Irfon. Some of the wells here have the famous chlorides of barium, calcium, magnesium, lithium, and sodium. The barium chloride is very rare, as it is found elsewhere only in the Kreuznach springs of Germany. It is the great stimulating agent in diseases of the heart. It is also invaluable in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and gout.

Llanwrtyd. — These wells are twenty miles from Llandrindod, on the banks of the Irfon, and just at the beginning of the Irfon Valley. It is a sort of entrance to the valley and the stretches of country beyond. There is practically no frost during the winter, and cool, refreshing, and invigorating mountain air during the summer gives it an ideal climate. The best sulphur well is in the grounds of the Dolecoed

Hotel, which was once the Manor House; the grounds are particularly attractive. All about are views of hills and mountains, peaceful valleys, and stretches of forest. One of the mountains is a "Sugar Loaf." The springs are sulphur and chalybeate, fully as valuable as the other three mentioned above. At all these health resorts there are pleasant sports for the entertainment of visitors.

For the remainder of the route from Swansea, see Route No. 5, page 404.

Special Three-Day Trips from Chester into Wales.

Trip No. 1. — Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Llaurwst, Bettws-y-Coed, Blaenau Festiniog, Bala, Llangollen, Corwen, Denbigh, Rhyl, Chester. Tickets, 3d class, 13*s.* 7*d.* ($3.39). At Chester buy the circular ticket for Llandudno, 6*s.* 11*d.* ($1.72). At Llandudno buy the rest of the ticket, which is a special one, 6*s.* 8*d.* ($1.66).

Chester, page 41; Rhyl, page 378; Llandudno, page 378; Llaurwst, page 392; Bettws-y-Coed, page 392; Blaenau Festiniog, page 391.

Bala. — The railway takes the visitor through some of the grandest and wildest scenery in Wales between Festiniog and Bala. This is one of the old market-towns; its streets are lined with trees; it has heath-covered hills near by and is a very popular resort for sportsmen, as the shooting is good, and the fishing also. There is a mound near the town that was the

site of a Roman camp, and afterward the Welsh included it in their chain of forts, built to keep the English out of their country. Bala Lake is famous for its fish. This sheet of water is four miles long and about half a mile wide.

Llangollen. — This town lies in a narrow valley that is watered by the river Dee. Around it are attractive hills, and it is a center for many enjoyable excursions. The scenery is not wild or grand, but is peculiarly pleasing. A range of limestone rocks, bold and clear-cut, forms part of the background for Llangollen. With their curious formation they look like fortifications, with great bastions and towers.

The bridge, with its four Gothic arches, is known as one of the seven wonders of Wales. It was built in the fourteenth century by Dr. John Trevor, who was Bishop of St. Asaph. The Dee is a turbulent stream here, its shallow waters flowing over a rocky bed.

The church is old, dedicated to one of the saints named Collen; this fact gives its name to the town: Llan-gollen (Church of Collen). In the churchyard there is a monument to the "Ladies of the Vale," — Lady Eleanor Butler and the Hon. Sarah Ponsonby, together with Mary Carryl, their servant. Lady Butler and Miss Ponsonby were devoted friends, and when

quite young decided to enjoy an independent life in which matrimony should play no part. So they cut themselves adrift from all their family connections and came to Llangollen to reside. With them came faithful Mary Carryl. The servant died first, and Miss Butler died in 1829, at the age of ninety years; in 1831 Miss Ponsonby died, aged seventy-six years. The three lie in one tomb. The cottage that was the home of these romantic ladies is near the town, and is called Plas Newydd. For fifty years this spot was famous as a literary center, and a social and political rendezvous.

Sir Walter Scott was one of the visitors at Plas Newydd; also Madame de Genlis, the famous woman of letters in France, who was selected by the Duke of Orleans to have entire charge of the education of his two sons, one of whom, Louis Philippe, became the "Citizen King" of France. Among other visitors came the Duke of Wellington. Lady Butler was actually given stars and crosses, the King of France sending her the "Cross of St. Louis."

There are two records left in regard to the personal appearance of these two women, that are most interesting. One is from a letter written in 1820 by Charles Matthews, the great actor, to his wife. He calls them the "dear,

inseparable intimates," and says they were in a box at the Oswestry Theater, having come twelve miles to see him. And he says that they returned to Llangollen that night, "as they never sleep from home." "Oh, such curiosities! I was convulsed. I could scarcely get on for the first ten minutes after my eye caught them. As they are seated, there is not one point to distinguish them from men. They look exactly like two respectable, superannuated old clergymen."

It was John Lockhart — who married Sophia, the eldest daughter of Sir Walter, and who wrote the "Life of Sir Walter Scott," that is such a valuable work — who told of the interview of the author of "Waverley" with the two ladies. He says they wore blue riding-habits, enormous shoes, men's hats, and had their petticoats so tucked up that they looked like a couple of crazy old sailors. They wore brooches and rings, and Lady Eleanor the stars and crosses and a red ribbon, "exactly like a K. C. B."

About a mile from the town is the ruin of a stronghold on a conical hill. It is called Castle Dinas Bran, or Crow Castle. The name comes from the mountain stream Bran that is near it. This is one of the oldest in Wales, and

is one of the earliest of British origin. In the year 1390 a beautiful girl, Myfanwy Fechan, of the house of Tudor Trevor, lived at this castle, and one of the famous bards of that period fell in love with her, and wrote an ode to her that is still one of the treasures of early literature.

Two miles from Llangollen, in a lovely meadow at the foot of Broufawr Hill, is Valle Crucis Abbey, and near this is the restored pillar of Eliseg. The abbey was founded in the thirteenth century, for some Cistercian monks, and was dedicated to the Virgin. The founder was Madoc, Lord of Dinas Bran and Bromfield, Prince of Wales. It was later held by the Crown, and James I gave it to Edward Wolton. Excavations have been made in recent years, and the ruins are carefully watched and preserved.

Eliseg's Pillar is a sculptured cross that was erected to the memory of Eliseg, father of the Prince of Powys. The mound on which it stands was opened some years ago, and between broad, flat stones were the remains of bones.

There is a delightful little trip from Chirk, near Llangollen, to the Valley of the Ceiriog. At the Great Western station at Chirk take the car of the Light Railway on the adjoining

platform. Stop at Castle Mill and take a ten minutes' walk to Chirk Castle. This is open to all visitors on Mondays and Thursdays, from June to September. Open cars are employed on the Light Railway.

Corwen. — Ten miles from Llangollen is this quiet town on the river Dee. The mountains behind it are the Berwyn. The name of the town means the "White Choir." Historically it is connected with Owen Glyndwr, who fought so bravely for Wales. On a cliff, or mound, near Corwen, some stones are said to mark the site of Owen Glyndwr's residence.

Denbigh. — The name of Denbigh signifies a small hill-fort. It lies on the slope of a hill and has three main streets, from which others lead. It is a town where there is restful ease and quiet comfort. In old days it was an important military center. The various chiefs were summoned to meet here and form a league against the English. Edward I made Henry Lucy Earl of Lincoln, and it was he who built the castle and surrounded the town with a wall. Edward III gave the castle and the title to the Mortimer family; later they came to the Crown, and Elizabeth gave them to Dudley, Earl of Leicester. When Charles I retreated from Chester he stayed here three nights. Crom-

well's army took it, and at the Restoration it was destroyed.

Rhyl, page 378; Chester, page 41.

Trip No. 2. — Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Harlech, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Aberdovey, Aberystwyth, and return by same route. Tickets, 3d class, 13*s.* 5*d.* ($3.35). At Chester buy the circular ticket for Llandudno, 6*s.* 11*d.* ($1.72). At Llandudno buy the round-trip ticket for Aberystwyth.

Chester, page 41; Rhyl, page 378; Llandudno, page 378; Bettws-y-Coed, page 392.

Harlech. — This town gets its name, "Bold Rock," from the height that was fortified as far back as the third century. In the tenth century the rough castle that then occupied it was repaired by Colwyn, who was the founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. The present ruin is part of a castle built in the time of Edward I, probably by the same architect who built the castles at Carnarvon and Conway. On the west side the perpendicular cliff made the castle inaccessible; on the east there was a wide ditch hewn out of the solid rock, with a drawbridge and a bastion. Owen Glyndwr got possession of Harlech Castle, but had to surrender it to Prince Henry. Margaret of Anjou took refuge here in 1460, after the defeat of Henry VI at Northampton.

It was when Edward IV was besieging the castle that the song "The March of the Men

of Harlech " was written. There are Druidical remains all about the town.

Barmouth. — This is a sea-port in Cardigan Bay, built on a beach, and on a rocky slope that forms terraces. The place is picturesque, with its steep steps cut in the rocks and its old houses and gardens. The famous writer, Frances Power Cobbe, said that no spot in the United Kingdom united so many elements of beauty as this part of Wales. And she left her valuable library to the town. Ruskin also loved Barmouth and often visited it. The route to Dolgelly is wonderfully striking and beautiful.

Dolgelly. — This is only ten miles from Barmouth, and the railway skirts the shore, giving superb views that constantly change in character. The name means the " Vale of Hazels." There are good hotels and boarding-houses, and it is a spot from which many excursions may be made. A visit must be made to the Precipice Walk for the magnificent views; for those who enjoy mountain climbing there is the ascent of Cader Idris, from which one may see the Wicklow Mountains in Ireland.

The mountains rise so closely about it, that Turner, the great artist, said, " Dolgelly is surrounded by walls three miles high."

Aberdovey. — There is an old Welsh song called, "The Bells of Aberdovey":

"In the peaceful evening time,
Oft I listen to the chime,
To the dulcet ringing rhyme
Of the bells of Aberdovey.
One, two, three, four, hark! they ring,
Oh! long lost thoughts to me they bring,
Those sweet bells of Aberdovey."

The charming grace of these lines seems to exactly fit the spot. There is a promenade along the sea that extends for miles; there are walks and drives in many directions; the climate is mild and soft even in winter; and it has golf-links and other attractions for the visitor. There are good hotels, and each season a greater number of travellers come to enjoy all its attractions.

Aberystwyth. — This is a favorite sea-shore resort and a pleasant town. It is sometimes called the "Biarritz of Wales," on account of its situation on Cardigan Bay.

Edward VII visited the town in 1896, and was installed Chancellor of the Welsh University. He told the people that he was delighted with the pretty place. There are good bathing, excellent boating and fishing, both in the sea and the streams, good golf-links, tennis-courts, and many other opportunities for pleasant sport.

The Devil's Bridge, about twelve miles from town, is a single arch over a deep abyss. The original bridge was built by the monks of one of the abbeys, and as it was a work that seemed beyond human power to accomplish, it was believed that the devil really executed the work. The visitor should go below to look up at the bridge, and to see the near grandeur of the torrent, and the height of the fissure. He should also cross the bridge and look down on all this.

Round-Trip Tickets from London that embrace Wales.

Trip No. 1. — London (Euston), Rugby, Crewe, Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Conway, Bangor, Carnarvon, Afonwen, Barmouth, Aberdovey, Aberystwyth, Dolgelly, Bala, Corwen, Wrexham, Chester, London. Tickets: 1st class, 80*s.* ($20.00); 3d class, 43*s.* ($10.75).

Trip No. 2. — London (Euston), Rugby, Crewe, Chester, Rhyl, Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Blaenau Festiniog, Festiniog, Bala, Corwen, Wrexham, Chester, London. Tickets: 1st class, 68*s.* ($17.00); 3d class, 36*s.* ($9.00).

Trip No. 3. — London (Paddington), Reading, Swindon, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Carmarthen, Tenby, and return *via* same route. Tickets: 1st class, 70*s.* ($17.50); 3d class, 37*s.* ($9.25).

Special Monthly Season Ticket.

On arrival at Tenby, travellers by presenting the backward portion of their tickets may obtain a monthly season-ticket of the same class that their ticket calls for, that is good for any number of journeys in the following districts: Tenby, Penally, Manorbier, Lamphey, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Saundersfoot, Kilgetty, Templeton, Narberth, Whitland, Clynderwen,

Clarbeston Road, Haverfordwest, Johnston, Old Milford, and New Milford. This monthly circular ticket: 1st class, 35*s.* ($8.75); 3d class, 20*s.* ($5.00).

Trip No. 4. — London (Paddington) to Chirk, for the Glyn Valley. Tickets: 1st class, 51*s.* 4*d.* ($12.83); 3d class, 26*s.* ($6.50).

Trip No. 5. — London (Paddington) to Harlech. Tickets: 1st class, 70*s.* 3*d.* ($17.56); 3d class, 34*s.* ($8.50).

Trip No. 6. — London (Paddington) to Aberystwyth. Tickets: 1st class, 67*s.* 4*d.* ($16.83); 3d class, 34*s.* ($8.50).

Some Distances.

Bala to Festiniog, about 52 minutes.

Bala to Blaenau Festiniog, 1 hour, 10 minutes.

Chirk to Glyn Ceiriog, about 35 minutes.

Between Portmadoc and Blaenau Festiniog, the distance of 12 miles is covered by a narrow-gauge line.

Llanberis is 78 miles from Chester.

HOTELS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Hotels where chamber, lights, attendance, breakfast, luncheon, and dinner may be obtained for $3.00 a day and up, according to position of chamber, are marked †.

Hotels where the same service will cost $2.50 a day and up, according to position of chamber, are marked *.

Hotels where the cost will be $3.00 a day and up, for chamber, lights, and attendance — without food — are marked ‡.

Small hotels and boarding-places where special terms may be made at reasonable rates are unmarked.

Abergavenny.	† Angel Hotel; Greyhound Hotel.
Aberystwyth.	† The Waterloo; † Hotel Cambria; The Plynlymon Boarding-Residence.
Ambleside.	† Queen's Hotel; * Waterhead Hotel.
Bakewell.	† Rutland Arms.
Bala.	* White Lion Hotel.
Balmoral.	Private Hotel.
Banbury.	* Red Lion Hotel.

Bangor.	† George Hotel; * Belle View Hotel, Upper Bangor.
Barmouth.	† Orielton Hall; † Marine Hotel; * Min-y-Mor; Glencairn Pension; Marine Mansion.
Barnstable.	† Imperial Hotel; * Osborne Temperance Hotel.
Bath.	† Pulteney Hotel; † Royal Hotel; * York House Hotel; * Full Moon Hotel; Amelia House; South Parade; Manvers House.
Ben Rhydding.	† Hydropathic Establishment; Wheatley Hotel; Moorland View.
Bettws-y-Coed.	† Royal Oak Hotel; † Waterloo Hotel; * The Glen Aber Hotel.
Biddeford.	† Tanton's Hotel; † Royal Hotel; New Inn Family Hotel.
Birmingham.	† Great Western Hotel; † Grand Hotel; * Acorn Hotel; * Plough and Harrow Hotel.
Blackpool.	† Imperial Hydropathic Hotel; Queen's Hydro Hotel; * Stanley Arms Hotel.
Bournemouth.	† Bourne Hall Hotel; † Bournemouth Hydro; † The Chine Hotel; * The Queen; Pinehurst; Durley Hall.
Bowness.	† Old England Hotel; * Rigg's Crown Hotel; * Rigg's Belsfield Hotel.
Bridgewater.	Sunny Hall Boarding-House.
Bridlington.	† Alexandra Hydropathic Hotel; Priory House; Marine Drive.
Brighton.	† Hotel Metropole; † Grand Hotel; * Royal Crescent Hotel; Fitzroy House.
Bristol.	† Royal Hotel; † Grand Hotel; * Bank Hotel.
Builth Wells.	† The Lion Hotel.
Burnham Beeches.	* Swan Hotel.
Buxton.	† Haddon Grove Hydropathic; † Royal Hotel; * Egerton Private Hotel; Peveril House.

Cambridge.	† Bull Hotel; † University Hotel; * Blue Boar Hotel.
Canterbury.	† New County Hotel; † Royal Fountain Hotel; † Fleur de Lis.
Camborne.	Commercial Hotel.
Cardiff.	† Great Western Hotel; † Park Hotel; † Angel Hotel; * Queen's Hotel.
Carlisle.	† Royal Hotel; Bush Hotel.
Carnarvon.	† Royal Hotel; Sportsman Hotel; Mona Hotel.
Carmarthen.	Boar's Head Hotel; * Ivy Bush Hotel.
Cheltenham.	* Queen's Hotel; Tate's Private Hotel.
Chepstow.	* Beaufort Arms Hotel.
Chester.	† Queen Hotel; † Grosvenor Hotel; † Blossoms Hotel; * "Ye Bull and Stirrup."
Chirk.	* Hand Hotel.
Clevedow.	* Walton Park Hotel.
Clifton.	* Clifton Down Hotel; * St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel.
Clovelly.	* New Inn; * Red Lion Hotel (on harbor).
Colway Bay.	† Imperial Hotel; * Hotel Metropole.
Coniston.	* Waterhead Hotel.
Conway.	† Oakwood Park Hotel; † Castle Hotel.
Corwen.	* Owen Glyndwr Hotel.
Dartmouth.	† Royal; * Castle Hotel; Rockville Pension; Blenheim House.
Derby.	† Midland Hotel.
Dolgelly.	* Golden Lion Royal Hotel; Arran House; Llwyn Mansion.
Dorchester.	* King's Arms Hotel.
Douglas.	† Grand Hotel; * Imperial Hotel; Oxford Private Hotel; The Beresford; Dukeries Trevelyan Hotel.
Dover.	† Lord Warden Hotel; * Belle View Hotel.
Durham.	* Royal County Hotel; Rose and Crown Hotel.
Eastbourne.	† The Chine; † Grand Hotel; * Albion Hotel; Silverleigh Boarding-Establishment, Lascelles Terrace.

Ely.	* Lamb Hotel.
Exeter.	† New London Hotel; † Royal Clarence; * Queen Hotel.
Falmouth.	† Falmouth Hotel; * King's Hotel; * Green Bank Hotel; Pendennis Residential Hotel.
Festiniog.	Abbey Arms Hotel.
Fishguard.	† Great Western Hotel; Fishguard Bay Hotel.
Folkstone.	† Hotel Metropole; † West Cliff Hotel; * Bates Hotel; Pier Private Hotel.
Fowey.	* St. Catherine's Private Hotel.
Freshwater Bay.	Albion Hotel.
Glastonbury.	† George Hotel.
Gloucester.	† New Inn Hotel (600 years old); * Bell Hotel; * Wellington Hotel.
Harlech.	* Castle Hotel.
Harrowgate.	† Adelphi Hotel; † Queen Hotel; Cambridge Private Hotel; Conway House, Valley Drive.
Hastings.	† Albany Hotel.
Haverfordwest.	* Castle Hotel.
Henley-on-Thames.	† Red Lion Hotel; * Imperial Hotel.
Hereford.	* Green Dragon Hotel; * Greyhound Hotel; * Merton Hotel.
Holyhead.	† Station Hotel.
Hull.	† Royal Station Hotel; * York Commercial Hotel.
Ilfracombe.	† Runnacleave Hotel; † Imperial Hotel; † Ilfracombe Hotel; * Arcade Private Hotel; Henwick Villa; Sea View, Fore Street.
Ilkley.	† Ilkley Wells House; * Middleton Hotel; West View House.
Kenilworth.	† Abbey Hotel.
Keswick.	† Keswick Hotel. Lodore Hotel, Derwentwater; Ellesmere House; King's Arms Hotel.
Lakeside.	Lakeside Hotel.

Land's End.	Land's End Hotel.
Leamington Spa.	† Crown Hotel; † Manor House Hotel; * Bath Hotel.
Leicester.	† Grand Hotel.
Lincoln.	† Great Northern Hotel; † White Hart; * Saracen's Head Hotel.
Liverpool.	† London North Western Hotel; † Adelphi Hotel; * Compton Hotel, Church Street.
Lizard, The.	The Honsel Bay Hotel.
Llanberis.	* Dolbadarn Hotel; Plastirion.
Llandrindod Wells.	* Pump House Hotel; * Rock House Hotel; * Bryn-Awel Hotel; Penoyre-Pension; Kingsland Private Hotel.
Llandudno.	† Imperial Hotel; † Hydropathic; * Queen Hotel.
Llangammarch Wells.	† Lake Hotel; * Cammarch Hotel.
Llangollen.	Edward's Hand Hotel; Waverley Temperance Hotel.
Llanwrtyd Wells.	† Dolecoed Hotel.
London.	? Berkeley Hotel, Piccadilly. W.; ‡ Carlton, Pall Mall, S. W.; ‡ Cecil, Northumberland Ave. (also Strand); ? Claridge's, Grosvenor Square, W.; ? Savoy, Victoria Embankment; ‡ Ritz, Piccadilly; † Arundel, 19 Arundel Street, Strand; † Charing Cross, Strand; † Euston, Euston Square; † First Avenue, High Holborn; † Londoun, Suffolk Street, Strand; † Morley's, Trafalgar Square; † Russell, Russell Square; † St. Ermin's, Westminster; † Westminster Palace, Westminster; * Bedford Hotel, Southampton Row; * Dysart Hotel, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square; * Morton Hotel, Russell Square; * Queen's Gate Hotel, Queen's Gate, S. Kensington, W.; * Woodstock Hotel, 8 Euston Square;

	Woburn House Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W. C.; Warwick Residential Hotel, 26 Woburn Place, Russell Square; Demeter House, Private Hotel, 29 and 30 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W. C.
Ludlow.	† The Feathers Hotel; * Angel Hotel; Bowling Green Hotel.
Lyndhurst (New Forest).	* Crown Hotel; Stag Inn; Clarendon Villa.
Lynmouth.	† Bevan's Hotel; * Lyndale Hotel; * Bath Hotel; Woodside Boarding-House.
Lynton.	† Royal Castle Hotel; † Imperial Hotel; * Cottage Hotel; Southcliffe Villa; Waterloo House.
Malvern, Great.	† Abbey Hotel; † Tudor Hotel; † Imperial Hotel; † Dr. Fergusson's Hydropathic Establishment; * Belle Vue Hotel.
Malvern Wells.	* Essington Hotel; Hornyold Hotel; South Lodge Pension.
Matlock Bridge.	† Rockside Hydro.
Matlock.	† Smedley's Hydro.
Manchester.	† Grand Hotel; † Victoria Hotel; * Albion Hotel; Waverley Hotel.
Margate.	† Royal York Hotel; * Kimber's Hotel.
Minehead.	† Hotel Metropole; * The Plume of Feathers' Hotel; Elmhurst, Alcombe Road; Lindens, Summerland Avenue; Beechcroft, 9 The Avenue.
Monmouth.	* King's Head Hotel.
Morecambe.	Marlborough Private Hotel; Alma House.
Mumbles.	† George Hotel; * Mermaid Hotel.
Neath.	* Cambrian Hotel; * Castle Hotel.
New Milford.	* South Wales Hotel.
Newport.	† The Westgate; * King's Head Hotel.
Newport (Isle of Wight).	† Warburton Hotel.
Newquay.	† Great Western Hotel; † Hotel Victoria;

	* Atlantic Hotel; St. Rumon's Private Boarding-House.
Norwich.	† Royal Hotel.
Nottingham.	† Clarendon Hotel.
Oxford.	† Randolph Hotel; † Clarendon Hotel; † Mitre Hotel; Railway Hotel; The "Iris," 49–53 Iffley Road; Mrs. Taylor, 21 High Street; Broadgates Hall, Pembroke Street.
Penarth.	† Esplanade Hotel.
Penrith.	* Ullswater Hotel; Hill House, Pooley Bridge.
Pateley Bridge.	* Castlestead Hotel; King's Arms.
Penzance.	† Queen's Hotel; * Mount's Bay Hotel; Railway Hotel; Beachfield Private Hotel.
Peterboro'.	* Crown and Railway Hotel.
Plymouth.	† Duke of Cornwall Hotel; * Hoe Mansion, Private Hotel; Athenaeum House.
Portsmouth.	† Royal Pier Hotel; * George Hotel, High Street.
Ramsgate.	* Royal Hotel; * Hotel St. Cloud.
Redcar.	Balmoral House.
Rhyl.	* Westminster Hotel; Ormeshead View; Plasterion Boarding-House.
Ripon.	* Unicorn Hotel.
Ross.	* Royal Hotel; * King's Head Hotel; * Swan Hotel.
Rugby.	* Royal George Hotel.
Ryde.	† Royal Esplanade Hotel; * Marine Hotel.
St. David's.	* Grove Hotel.
St. Ives.	† Tregenna Castle Hotel; Chy-an-Drea.
St. Mary's, Scilly Isles.	† Tregarthen Hotel; * Holgate's Hotel.
Salisbury.	† County Hotel; † White Hart Hotel; * Angel Hotel; * Crown Hotel.
Saltburn.	* Alexandra Hotel; Stanley House, Promenade; Huncliff House.
Scarborough.	† Grand Hotel; † The Hydropathic;

	The Albemarle; Castle Hotel; Brooklands Boarding-House.
Shanklin, Isle of Wight.	† Daish's Hotel.
Shrewsbury.	* Crown Hotel; * Raven Family Hotel; George Hotel.
Southampton.	† South Western Hotel; * Crown Hotel; Royal Pier Family Hotel.
Stratford-on-Avon.	† Red Horse Hotel (Washington Irving's Inn); * Shakespeare Hotel; * Golden Lion Hotel; Swan's Nest Hotel; White Swan Hotel.
Swansea.	† Esplanade Hotel; † Hotel Metropole; * Mackworth Hotel; * Royal Hotel; Carleton House, Private Hotel.
Taunton.	* London Hotel; * Castle Hotel.
Tavistock.	† Bedford Hotel.
Teignmouth.	† Royal Hotel; West Lawn.
Tenby.	† Coburg Hotel; † Imperial Hotel; * Peerless Hotel; * Royal Gate House Hotel; Royal Lion Hotel.
Thirsk.	Fleece Hotel; Newton Villa, Station Road.
Tintegal.	† Wharncliff Hotel; * King Arthur's Castle Hotel.
Torquay.	† Osborne Hotel; † Torbay Hotel; † Victoria and Albert Hotel; * Western Hotel; Rock House; Hill Crest, Belgrave Road.
Ventnor.	† Royal Hotel; † Crab and Lobster Hotel.
Warwick.	† Warwick Arms; † Woolpack Hotel; Dale Temperance Hotel.
Welshpool.	* Royal Oak Hotel.
Westward Ho!	† Royal Hotel.
Weymouth.	† Royal Hotel; * Crown Hotel; Winterslow Boarding-House.
Whitby.	† Hotel Metropole; * West Cliff Private Hotel.
Winchester.	† George Hotel (500 years old); * Royal Hotel.

Windemere.	† Windemere Hydropathic; Rigg's Crown Hotel (Bowness); † Old England Hotel; (Bowness) Temperance Hotel.
Worcester.	† Crown Hotel; * Star Hotel; The Bell Hotel.
Yarmouth.	† Pier Hotel and Castle.
York.	† Royal Station Hotel (North Eastern Ry. Co.); Anderson's Hotel.

SOME CONVENIENT RESTAURANTS.

Carlisle.	Emperor Café, 62 English Street.
Carnarvon.	Evan Owen, The Bee Hive Restaurant, Turf Square.
Bournemouth.	Gervis Hall, next Arcade, Popular Tea Rooms and Restaurant.
Chester.	Haswell's, 72 Foregate Street.
"	Bolland's, Eastgate Row.
Harrowgate.	Oriental Café, James Street and Station Square.
London.	Slater's, 212 Piccadilly, W., 192–194 Oxford Street, W., 393 Strand, W., 34–35 High Holborn, W. C., 74–75 Cheapside, E. C., 82 Victoria Street, S. W. (near Westminster Abbey), 142 Strand, W.C.
Ludlow.	Royal Oak Café, Tower Street.
Newport.	Bland's, 153 Commercial Street.
Oxford.	Restaurant Buol, 21 Cornmarket Street and 15 Broad Street.
Plymouth.	Swiss Restaurant, 167 Union Street.
"	H. Matthews & Sons, Ltd., Bedford Street.
Penzance.	Hosking & Blackley. Noted for Cornish saffron cakes.
Scarborough.	King's, 14 St. Nicholas Street.
Shrewsbury.	Pengwern Café, 13 Pride Hill.
Whitby.	Botham's Café, 35 and 37 Skinner Street, West Cliff.
"	Edward's Café, St. Ann's Staith.

Truro (Cornwall), England.	Prince's Restaurant, 1 and 2 Duke Street, Cathedral Restaurant, opposite the Cathedral. Telephone, 2 Y.
St. Ives (Cornwall), England.	Curnow's Restaurant.
Windsor.	Bijou Café and Restaurant, 12 and 14 Park Street.
York.	Fryer's Jersey Café Restaurant, 2 Blake Street.
"	Joseph Terry & Sons, St. Helen's Square, French and American Confectionery.

Some Reliable Shops.

Barnstable.	W. L. Baron, Rolle Quay. Barnstable art pottery.
Barmouth, North Wales.	Morris & Son. Welsh tweed, Welsh Snowdon whittles, wraps, and leek flannels. Samples sent on application.
"	David E. James (opposite the station). Chemist.
"	John Evans & Nephew. Circulating library and stationers; also post-cards.
Bath.	George Gregory, 5 Argyle Street. Antiquities and books.
Bristol.	William George's Sons, at Sign of Cabot's Head (near Cabot's Tower, and on the site of Col. Washington's Breach-in-the-Walls, 1643). Americana a specialty. Catalogues sent on application.
Cardiff, South Wales.	James Howell & Co. Real Welsh flannels. Samples sent upon application.
Gloucester.	Mr. E. Merry, 136 Southgate St. Old china, prints, and curios.
Haverfordwest.	Downing's Old Curiosity Shop. Welsh pottery and pewter.
Llandrindod Wells.	S. Edwards. "Temple Bazaar," Temple Street.
Llangollen.	Morris & Hughes, Castle Street. Welsh flannel depot.

Llangollen.	Jonathan Davies. Welsh shawls and flannels.
London.	Walpole Brothers, Limited, 89–90 New Bond Street. Irish linens.
"	Elite Ladies' Dress Co., 82 to 88 Victoria St., S. W.
"	Dore and Sons, Limited, 306 High Holborn, W. C. High-class tailors.
"	Motor cars and automobiles for hire, at 144 Oxford Road, Islington. West End office, 12 Regent Street, S. W. Telephone 198 and 1627 North.
"	Redfern, 26 & 27 Conduit Street, and 27 New Bond Street. Gowns, wraps, furs, and millinery.
"	South France Ostrich Feather Farm, Limited, 8 A Sloane Street, S. W. Ostrich feathers.
"	James Shoolbred & Co., Tottenham Court Road. General stores.
	J. & G. Ross, 32 Old Bond St. High-class tailors for ladies and gentlemen.
"	Ben Cox, 411 Oxford St. Umbrellas and canes.
"	Mark Cross, Limited, 89 Regent Street. High-grade leather goods. American Houses, 253 Broadway, New York; 20 Summer St., Boston.
"	Fuller's, 209 Regent Street. American Candies, Ice Cream, and Sodas.
"	The Frederics Glove Depot, 223 Regent St., W.
"	Hope Brothers, Limited, 44 & 46 Ludgate Hill; 84 to 88 Regent Street; 506 Oxford St., West, and many other convenient positions for shoppers. Gentlemen's complete outfitters.
"	Thos. Wallis & Co., Holborn Circus. General stores.

Ludlow.	J. C. Austen, 58 Broad Street. Post-cards and guide-books.
"	John Bull, 17 Dinham St. "Ye Old Curiosity Shop."
Penzance.	G. Kettner, 63 Daniel Place. "Old Curiosity Shop."
"	W. B. Michell, 10 A, Market Place. Souvenirs and gifts.
"	Bridger's Book Shop and Library, 112 A & 112 B, Market Jew Street.
Plymouth.	Spearman & Spearman, 19 George Street. Devonshire serges.
Swansea, South Wales.	Ben Evans & Co. Welsh flannels, unshrinkable, light in texture, and finely finished.
Taunton.	Franklin & Hare. Old silver, antiquities, reproduction of famous Glastonbury bowl.
Tenby.	Post Card Depot, J. E. Arnett, adjoining Tudor Square. Also sells Pembroke costume china.
"	Circulating Library, J. E. Arnett. 4,500 volumes.
Truro (Cornwall), England.	Joseph Pollard. Books on Cornwall and the folk lore.
"	Pearson's Jewellery Store, 17 Boscawen Street.
"	Webb & Co., 19 & 20 Boscawen Street. Cornish tweeds and cathedral serges.
"	Ernest C. Argall, High Cross. Pictorial post-cards.
Torquay.	A. Ireldale & Son, 13 Strand. Reading-rooms, library, water-colors.
Weymouth.	Thos. Baker, 2 Charlotte Row. Curiosity shop.

BOOKS ON ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following list is not meant to be a bibliology upon our subject, for it is far from complete. I have simply attempted to give the reader an idea of what the many volumes that I am familiar with contain, thus enabling him to select those that cover the particular field he is interested in.

I have given the publisher and price of each volume so if one is unable to obtain what is wanted at a public library, it may be procured by sending direct to the publisher.

The greater number of books here listed have been written during the last ten years, and thus have the latest data upon their various subjects. There are many volumes of exceptional merit that appeared years ago, but space forbids my mentioning them. Of course the reader knows that Dickens, Thackeray, Hawthorne, and many other great writers have contributed to the subject.

History I have dealt with sparingly, only suggesting a few one-volume works that I thought would be of help. It is needless to say that the better acquainted one is with the history and literature of a country the greater the pleasure one derives from a visit. I recommend

here Andrew Lang's History of Scotland, in four volumes; The Political History of England from 1066 A. D. to 1901, in twelve volumes, edited by William Hunt; Hume's History of England, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688; Agnes Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England; Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest; Froude's History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth; Macaulay's History of England from the Accession of James the Second; Guizot's History of the English Revolution; Burnet's History Of His Own Time; and, of course, the diaries and correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Esquire, and Mr. John Evelyn, both of whom lived in the days of Charles II. The Memoirs of Count Grammont should be read in connection with Pepys' Diary.

The following list of books may be of service to the reader: —

ENGLAND.

A Short History of England. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo. 178 pages, no illustrations. Price, $1.00. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1895.

Those who desire to get the outlines of English history in a nutshell, from the earliest times to the present, will find this volume of great value. It is written entertainingly — very entertainingly, and will be of great help to one planning a tour.

The Making of England. By John Richard Green, M.A., LL.D. 8vo. 434 pages, 29 maps. Price, $2.50. Harper Brothers. 1903.

A history of the earliest times, from the Roman Conquest to the descent of the Northmen. This period was the age of the making of England, the age when our fathers conquered and settled on the soil of Britain.

The Conquest of England. By John Richard Green, M.A., LL.D. 8vo. 607 pages, 9 maps. Price, $2.50. Harper Brothers. 1903.

This volume carries on the story of The Making of England from the union under Ecgberht, 829 A. D. to the Norman Conquest, 1071 A. D., covering the coming of the Wikings. Chapters. — Making of the Danelaw. Alfred. House of Alfred. The Great Ealdormen. The Danish Conquest. Reign of Cnut. House of Godwine and the Norman Conquest.

A Short History of the English People. By John Richard Green. 12mo. 872 pages, maps and tables. Price, $2.25. Macmillan Co.

Without doubt the best all-round history of England. The author's aim was to write a history of the people, not of English kings and English conquests, although of course kings and conquests enter largely into the work. The period covered is from 607 A. D. to 1873.

Epochs of Modern History Series. Edited by Edward E. Morris. 16mo. Price, $1.00 per volume. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A series of small handy volumes covering important periods of English history comprehensively. Each volume contains maps.

Among other titles are:

The Early Tudors, by C. E. Moberly.
The Age of Elizabeth, by M. Creighton.
The Puritan Revolution, by S. R. Gardiner.
The Fall of the Stewarts, by Edward Hale.
Age of Anne, by E. E. Morris.
The Early Hanoverians, by E. E. Morris.

Stories from English History. By Hilda T. Skae. 16mo. 120 pages, 8 colored plates. Price, 50 cents. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Six stories for children, of English heroes from the Roman period to Sir Francis Drake.

Side-Lights on the Georgian Period. By George Paston. 8vo. 304 pages, 16 illustrations. Price, $3.00. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1903.

The following chapters are included: A Burney Friendship, Illustrated Magazine, The Ideal Woman, The Felon, The French School, The Monthly Review, London through French Eyeglasses, A Spinster's Recollections, The South African War, An English Madame Roland, An American in England.

First Makers of England. By Lady Magnus. 16mo. 136 pages, 5 illustrations. Price, 75 cents. E. P. Dutton & Co.

For children. The stories included in the volume are: Julius Cæsar and the Romans in Britain, King Arthur, and Alfred the Great.

The Brasses of England. By Herbert W. Macklin. 8vo. 334 pages, 85 illustrations. Price, $2.50. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1907.

By "Brasses" the author means not only memorial brasses but plates engraved with figures, coats of arms, religious symbols, and the like. This volume should be read by those wishing to make a study of the subject while in England. History and description.

From Gretna Green to Land's End. By Katharine Lee Bates. 12mo. 378 pages, 24 illustrations. Price, $2.00. T. Y. Crowell. 1907.

Decidedly a book worth reading for those planning a summer trip. The author describes her tour and gives many entertaining historical and literary facts connected with it. Route outline: Carlisle and the Border, Lake Country, Liverpool, Manchester, Knuteford, Chester, Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Somerset, Devonshire, Cornwall.

England Without and Within. By Richard Grant White. 12mo. 601 pages, no illustrations. Price, $2.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1881.

An interesting book on English life and character, with much pleasing account of travel, including London, Windsor, Canterbury, Oxford, Cambridge, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, etc.

Among English Inns. By Josephine Tozier. 12mo. 255 pages, 33 illustrations. Price, $2.00. L. C. Page & Co. 1904.

A narrative of a journey, popularly told, of four young women to interesting towns and characteristic spots not usually visited by tourists, including Selborne, Chagford, Clovelly, Evesham, Rowsley, Hardwick, Dukeries, Boston, Norwich (*literary shrines*).

Cathedral Cities of England. By George Gilbert. 8vo. 427 pages, 60 colored plates. Price, $3.50. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1907.

This book, exquisitely illustrated in color by W. W. Collins, contains brief historical accounts of twenty-four cathedral towns and their cathedrals, with architectural description. A beautiful book to own, and very readable.

Cathedral Days in Southern England. By Anna Bouman Dodd. 12mo. 390 pages, 24 illustrations. Price, $2.00. Little, Brown & Co. 1887.

A personal narrative of a driving tour to Arundel, Slindon, Bognor, Chichester, Goodwood, Waltham, Winchester, Hursley, Salisbury, Stonehenge, Bath, Wells, Glastonbury, Exeter. Farewell. Ballad, etc. Contains a good deal of information.

English Hours. By Henry James. 12mo. 336 pages, 80 pencil sketches by Pennell. Price, $3.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1905.

Mr. James has given us in this beautifully made volume his impression of London and its life, together with most of the places of interest in central and southern England. Great detail is not attempted.

Our English Cousins. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. 228 pages, 34 illustrations. Price, $1.25. Harper Brothers. 1894.

Mr. Davis has the happy art of depicting life as it is. He describes in this volume the Derby, Ascot races, Henley, Election in England, Undergraduate Life at Oxford, London in the Season, and the West and East Ends of London.

British Highways and Byways from a Motor-car. By Thomas D. Murphy. 12mo. 318 pages, 48 illustrations. Price, $2.00. L. C. Page & Co. 1908.

A valuable and delightful book for one planning an automobile trip. The author gives a description of his own comprehensive trip covering the best scenic portion of England, Scotland, and Wales. There is much practical knowledge to be found in the volume, as to condition of roads, hotels, points of interest, and the general business of touring.

Certain Delightful English Towns. By William D. Howells. 8vo. 290 pages, 48 illustrations. Price, $3.00. Harper Brothers. 1906.

Mr. Howells writes of Exeter, Wells, Bristol, Folkstone, Canterbury, Oxford, Chester, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Worcester, Malvern, Northampton, and other delightful places, and of the country in between. The author catches the spirit and dominant tone of each locality, and regales the reader with his adventures along the road.

The English Lakes. Painted by A. Heaton Cooper, described by W. T. Palmer. 8vo. 229 pages, 75 colored plates. Price, $6.00. Macmillan Co., New York; A. & C. Black, London.

Treats of the English Lakes from the point of view of one who loves out-of-doors, without claiming to be a deep student of nature. A general description of life and scene, with remarkable illustrations in color.

Poems by William Wordsworth. Selected by Stopford A. Brooke. 8vo. 527 pages, 40 pen sketches. Price, $3.00. The McClure Co., New York; Methuen & Co., London.

The poems of Wordsworth which describe the English Lake district have been selected and printed in this volume, with illustrations by E. H. New.

Nooks and Corners of Old England. By Allan Fea. 12mo. 274 pages, 105 illustrations. Price, $2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907.

The author tells us about the quaint places in Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somerset, Devon, Dorset, Derbyshire, Yorkshire. No great detail, but many historic bits. Interesting.

A Literary Pilgrimage. By Theodore T. Wolfe. 16mo. 260 pages, 4 illustrations. Price, $1.00. J. B. Lippincott Co. 1895.

Treats descriptively and reminiscently of the homes and resorts of English writers, from the time of Chaucer to the present, and of the scenes commemorated in their works.

Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad. By Theodore T. Wolfe. 16mo. 235 pages, 4 illustrations. Price, $1.25. J. B. Lippincott Co. 1900.

The first five chapters deal with American authors, followed by five chapters which form, one might say, an appendix to the author's " Literary Pilgrimage."

Literary By-paths in Old England. By Henry C. Shelley. 8vo. 400 pages, 123 illustrations. Price, $3.00. Little, Brown & Co. 1906.

The volume describes the haunts of Spenser, Sidney, Wm. Penn, Gray, Gilbert White, Goldsmith, Burns, Keats, Carlyle, and of the scenes of their masterpieces.

Some Literary Associations of East Anglia. By William A. Dutt. 8vo. 342 pages, 32 illustrations. Price, $3.50. McClure Co. 1907.

Describes the haunts of Edward Fitzgerald, George Crabbe, Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, George Barrow, James Cowper, Elizabeth Fry Harriet Martineau, Sir Thomas Browne, Charles Dickens, Thomas Gray, Sir Walter Besant, and others.

Shropshire. By Augustus J. C. Hare. 12mo. 340 pages. 49 illustrations. Price, 7*s.* 6*d.* G. Allen, London.

A volume full of interesting data about the principal towns in Shropshire.

Sussex. By Augustus J. C. Hare. 12mo. 239 pages, 39 illustrations. Price, 6*s.* G. Allen, London.

Full of antiquarian, literary, and historical gossip. Describes the country around Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Eastbourne, Lewes, Brighton, and Chichester.

Round About Wiltshire. By A. G. Bradley. 12mo. 387 pages, 31 illustrations. Price, $2.00. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York; Methuen & Co., London. 1907.

A delightful account of the quaint places of Wiltshire. Includes Marlborough, Avebury, Amesbury, Salisbury, Stonehenge, the Bath Roads, etc.

Among English Hedgerows. By Clifton Johnson. 12mo. 342 pages, 101 illustrations. Price, $2.25. Macmillan Co. 1899.

A delightful description of English village life, — its people, their occupations, amusements, and customs.

Through East Anglia in a Motor Car. By J. E. Vincent. 12mo. 407 pages, 16 colored plates. Price, $2.00. McClure, Phillips & Co. 1907.

The author pleasantly describes motoring trips about Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, etc., visiting many of the towns. The book is full of information about roads, distances, and facts about motoring, besides giving good descriptions and many bits of historical interest about the people and the country.

Days in Cornwall. By C. Lewis Hind. 12mo. 362 pages, 36 illustrations. Price, $2.00. The McClure Co. 1907.

The author describes his walk round, down, and through Cornwall, in which he visited every point of interest in the country. Much legendary and historical matter is given. Very entertaining.

Liverpool. Painted by J. H. Hay, described by Dixon Scott. 12mo. 168 pages, 25 colored plates. Price, $2.50. Macmillan Co., New York; Adam and Charles Black, London. 1907.

Neither guide book nor history, but merely a description of the effect produced by Liverpool of the present day upon the visitor.

Oxford. By Andrew Lang. 8vo. 386 pages, 50 pen sketches. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Co. 1906.

Not a history nor a guide, but certain historical pictures of Oxford as it has been in different ages. Charmingly written impressions, without detail.

The Idyllic Avon. By John Henry Garrett. 8vo. 269 pages, 88 illustrations from photographs, 2 maps. Price, $3.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1906.

Describes the author's boat-trip from Tewkesbury to above Stratford-on-Avon. The volume describes towns and estates along the river, besides giving many historical bits, associated with the country. Tewkesbury, Pershore, Evesham, Bedford, Welford, and Stratford are the larger towns described.

Stratford-on-Avon. By Sidney Lee. 12mo. 326 pages, 54 illustrations. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Co. 1907.

The story of Stratford from the earliest times to the death of Shakespeare, with some account of its chief citizens.

Shakespeare's Homeland. By W. S. Brassington. 8vo. 356 pages, 71 pen sketches. Price, $2.50. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1903.

Record of the author's impressions of the country around Stratford-on-Avon, especially in its connection with Shakespeare and his family. A volume useful to one wishing to ramble about Stratford and the places within easy reach of the town.

John Harvard and His Times. By Henry C. Shelley. 8vo. 331 pages, 24 illustrations. Price, $2.00. Little, Brown & Co. 1907.

Through the pages one catches a glimpse of life in Southwark, Stratford-on-Avon, and Cambridge, together with the religious controversy of Harvard's time. The author shows good grounds for believing that William Shakespeare was a family friend of the Harvards.

An English Village. By Richard Jefferies. 12mo. 344 pages, 25 illustrations. Price, $2.00. Little, Brown & Co. 1903.

A reprint of "Wild Life in a Southern Country," being in reality a nature book and incidently depicting the life in and about the village of Coate in Wiltshire, — its farm-houses, the church, the downs, the fields, the brooks, the cottage people, the animals, birds, plants, and insects.

The Real Dickens Land. By A. S. Ward and C. W. B. Ward. 240 pages, many illustrations, Price, $3.50. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; Chapman & Hall, London.

The volume contains an outline of Dickens' life, besides following his footsteps in England, and describing the scenes of his novels. The illustrations of these scenes add greatly to the value of the book.

Rambles in Dickens Land. By Robert Albert. 12mo. 174 pages, 17 illustrations. Price, $1.00. John Lane & Co., New York; Chapman & Hall, London.

A Pilgrim's guide to Dickens Land, handy in form. Characters and scenes taken up in alphabetical order.

The Channel Islands. Painted by Henry B. Wimbush, described by Edith T. Carey. 8vo. 294 pages, 76 colored plates. Price, $6.00. Macmillan Co. 1904.

A sketch of the history of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, together with the legends associated with them. Beautifully illustrated.

The Carlyle Country. By J. M. Sloan. 4to. 284 pages, 80 illustrations. Price, $3.50. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; Chapman & Hall, London.

A study of Carlyle's life and a description of the country associated with him and his writings.

Our Cycling Tour in England. By Reuben Gold Thwaites. 12mo. 309 pages, 6 illustrations. Price, $1.50. A. C. McClurg & Co. 1892.

Describes the author's trip through Kent to Chichester, Goodwood, Midhurst, through Hampshire, and to Winchester and the Isle of Wight, Wiltshire Downs, Salisbury Plain, New Forest, Dorset, Devon, Dartmoor, Devon Coast, Somerset, Valley of the Wye, Bath, Oxford, White Horse Vale, and Thames Valley.

LONDON.

A Wanderer in London. By E. V. Lucas. 12mo. 306 pages, 52 illustrations. Price, $1.75. Macmillan Co. 1907.

A volume distinctly worth reading. It describes London as seen to day, the day of motor cars and modern achievements,—telling of the changes in the last few years. Through its pages you see its people at play, at work, and at rest. Entertaining, and written in a rambling style.

London Films. By William D. Howells. 8vo. 240 pages, 24 illustrations. Price, $2.75. Harper Brothers. 1895.

The record of Mr. Howells' recent sojourn in London. His talk about the city is most engaging. He draws illuminating and humorous contrast between New York and the English metropolis, chatting delightfully of London streets' sights and noises, his rambles about town, and his excursions afield. The volume teems with London life.

In London Town. By F. Berkley Smith. 12mo. 272 pages, many illustrations. Price, $1.50. Funk, Wagnalls & Co. 1906.

The hotels, the music halls, and those who frequent them, the gay procession on the Strand, and in fact all the phases that go to make up every day (and night) life in the great British maelstrom are flashed before the reader's eyes in a captivating fashion.

London and Its Celebrities. By John Heneage Jesse. 8vo. 3 volumes, 18 illustrations. Price, $2.00 each. L. C. Page & Co.

A treasure house of information describing the historical associations of London, street by street, from earliest times to the Victorian period. Some of the chapters deal with Tower Hill, Billingsgate, Queenhithe, London Bridge, London Fire, Fish Street Hill, Cornhill, Old Jewry, Bishopsgate Street, London Wall, Smithfield, Charter House, St. John's Gate, Holborn, The Inns, Bloomsbury Square, Cheapside, St. Paul's, Old Bailey and Newgate, Fleet Street, The Temple, The Strand, Lambeth, Vauxhall and Ranelagh, Southwark, etc.

Literary and Historical Memorials of London. By John Heneage Jesse. 8vo. 2 volumes, 14 illustrations. Price, $2.00 each. L. C. Page & Co.

A sequel to London and Its Celebrities, describing the historical associations of Piccadilly, Green and Hyde parks, Mayfair, Grosvenor, Cavendish, and Hanover squares, St. James's Street, Palace, Park, and Square, Pall Mall, King Street, Westminster and its Palace, Hall, and Abbey, Leicester Square, Covent Garden, Drury Lane, Charing Cross, Whitehall, The Thames, The Tower, etc.

Walks in London. By Augustus Hare. 2 volumes. 1087 pages, many woodcuts. Price, $2.50. David McKay.

A very valuable and comprehensive account of London, its points of interest, and their historical and literary associations. I recommend it heartily, as it covers the city street by street and is a treasure house of information historical, archæological, and antiquarian. Somewhat old, but in most cases as good to-day as in 1885. Very interesting reading.

London. By Walter Besant. 8vo. 506 pages, 130 illustrations. Price, $3.00. Harper Brothers. 1892.

Presents word pictures of the City of London at different periods of its development: after the Romans, during the Saxon and Norman occupancy, at the time of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, Charles II, and George II. Portrays the people, their daily life, etc.

The Historical Outskirts of London. By Mrs. Arthur G. Bell. 12mo. 320 pages, 33 illustrations. Price, $2.00. McClure, Phillips & Co. 1907.

An extremely interesting volume for those interested in roaming about places that are full of historical and literary associations. A volume full of delightful gossip. Embraces Hampstead, Highgate, Harrow, Epping Forest, Woolwich, Greenwich, Croydon, Epson, Putney, Merton, Richmond, Kingston, Fulham, Hampton Court, and other places.

Rural Nooks Round London. By Charles G. Harper. 12mo. 280 pages, 89 illustrations. Price, $2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907.

For one making an extended visit to London this book will prove of great value, as it describes the suburban districts round the great city, giving many interesting bits of history associated with Hampstead, Highgate, Hendon, Edgware, Ealing, Harrow, Brentwood, Hatton, Richmond, Petersham, and many other places.

Bygone London Life. By G. L. Apperson. 8vo. 170 pages, 33 illustrations. Price, $1.50. James Pott & Co. 1904.

Treats of society of different grades and of various epochs, which are typical of social life between the two centuries from Elizabethan to the Georgian period. The chapters are: Old Time Restaurants, The Coffee Houses, Some Old London Swells, Old London Museums, Old London Characters.

London Vanished and Vanishing. Painted and described by Philip Norman. 8vo. 294 pages, 75 colored plates. Price, $6.00. Macmillan Co., New York; Adam and Charles Black, London.

The writer has painted and described those older portions of London which are vanishing before our modern civilization. A very beautifully illustrated book.

Literary Landmarks of London. By Laurence Hutton. 12mo. 367 pages, 74 portraits. Price, $1.75. Harper Brothers. 1885.

London has few associations so interesting as those connected with its literary men. This volume is designed as a guide to the places of literary association. Some seventy haunts of literary men are treated.

Milton's England. By L. A. Mead. 12mo. 311 pages, 31 illustrations. Price, $2.00. L. C. Page & Co. 1902.

Description of London in Milton's time, and incidents of Milton's life.

Dickens' London. By Francis Miltoun. 12mo. 300 pages, 29 illustrations. Price, $2.00. L. C. Page & Co. 1903.

A delightful volume for the lovers of Dickens and London alike, describing the haunts of Dickens, sketch of life, residence, the literary associations about Fleet Street, places described in Dickens' works, quotations, and much useful information about London.

Shakespeare's London. By Henry Thew Stephenson. 12mo. 357 pages, 42 illustrations. Price, $2.00. Henry Holt & Co. 1905.

Primarily a topographical description of London as it was seen by Shakespeare, with frequent reference to the manners and customs of the people. The illustrations are reprints of rare old prints. Very useful to those who are interested in archæology.

London as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Compiled by Esther Singleton. 8vo. 350 pages, 40 illustrations. Price, $1.60. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1902.

The physical aspect of London as described by masters of literature, streets, docks, parks, public buildings, and people. A book of unusual interest.

WALES.

Wales. By Owen M. Edwards. 12mo. 421 pages, 48 illustrations, 7 maps. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1905.

A history of Wales from the earliest times down to the present. Interesting and easily written.

Highways and Byways of North Wales. By A. G. Bradley. 8vo. 466 pages, 96 pen sketches and maps. Price, $2.00. Macmillan Co. 1898.

A delightful, rambling description of the principal places of interest in northern Wales, including towns, estates, and historic edifices. The book is in no sense a guide book, but the author's object is to gossip along through township and by roadside, giving bits of historical and literary interest, together with many anecdotes of celebrated people. A splendid book for a walking, bicycle, or automobile trip.

Highways and Byways in South Wales. By A. G. Bradley. 8vo. 418 pages, 87 illustrations, and map. Price, $2.00. Macmillan Co. 1903.

A most interesting volume, doing for South Wales what the author has done for North Wales. A superb book to take on a tour through Wales.

In the March and Borderland of Wales. By A. G. Bradley. 8vo. 430 pages, 159 pen sketches, and map. Price, $3.00, net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., United States; Constable & Co., England. 1906.

Mr. Bradley covers in this volume the border country of Wales in the same delightful, rambling, gossiping style in which he covered North and South Wales in his previous volumes. This, his third volume, completes the subject.

Wild Wales: The People, Language, and Scenery. By George Borrow. 16mo. 617 pages, no illustrations. Price, 50 cents. E. P. Dutton & Co.

A book which has become a classic. Writing in 1854 the author describes his walking tour through Wales. Many conversations with the people, much of historic interest, and altogether a volume worth reading.

GUIDES AND HELPS.

Practical European Guide. By M. D. Frazar. 16mo. 256 pages, no illustrations. Price, $1.00. Small, Maynard & Co. 1907.

A volume which gives practical information about travel, such as steamship fares, railroad fares over all of Europe, hotel and boarding-house rates, selected routes and costs, sight-seeing trips in cities and towns, important personal advice and information, and books to read. The volume covers the Continent and part of the Mediterranean.

A Trip to England. By Goldwin Smith. 16mo. 136 pages, 6 illustrations. Price, $1.00. Macmillan Co. 1892.

A little volume full of interesting data about history, cathedrals, parish churches, monasteries, castles, city walls, manor houses, universities, schools, palaces, army and navy, country life, climate, manufacturing towns, railway travel, London, clubs, society, art, science, etc. Object, to prepare the tourist to see England.

How to Prepare for Europe. By H. A. Guerber. 16mo. 527 pages, 117 illustrations, and maps. Price, $2.50. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1907.

Designed to serve as an advance guide of what mental and material preparation is best for a European trip. The wise tourist should be trained before the tour begins. The volume is a handbook of historical, literary, and artistic data, together with much practical advice.

The Autocar Log Book. Published by Charles Letts & Co. 3 Royal Exchange, London. Price, 3*s*.

Vest pocket, leather-cased record-book containing a list of towns, hotels, petrol agents, and repair depots in England, together with tabulated tables of distances, etc.

English Architecture. By Thomas Dinham Atkinson. 12mo. 236 pages, 200 illustrations. Price, $1.25. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1905.

The volume may be called the grammar of English Architecture. It traces the gradual development of architecture so far as to enable the reader to discriminate the style and thus to recognize approximately the date of any building he may visit.

Church Building. By Ralph Adams Cram. 8vo. 227 pages, 132 illustrations. Price, $2.50. Small, Maynard & Co. 1901.

A study of the principles of architecture in their relation to the church. Examples of good and bad church buildings are given, including many of the English cathedrals, as well as some of the American churches.

Coaching Days and Coaching Ways. By W. Outram Tristram. 12mo. 376 pages, 214 pen sketches. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Co. 1893.

Mr. Tristram takes us back to the old coaching days, their roads and taverns. He gives us glimpses of the social life passing to and fro, in all kinds of costumes, according to the age, of highwaymen, of fine ladies, and the nobility. He tells us many a bit of gossip and history. The illustrations are of exceptional merit.

Occasional Papers. By Henry B. Irving. 12mo. 225 pages, no illustrations. Price, $1.50. Small, Maynard & Co. 1907.

The following chapters are of interest to one preparing to enjoy England: The English Stage in the Eighteenth Century, and Colley Cibber's Apology.

The Scenery of England. By The Right Hon. Lord Avebury. 8vo. 534 pages, 184 illustrations, and charts. Price, $2.50. Macmillan Co., New York and London.

The geological cause of the scenery of England, Scotland, and Wales is interestingly described in this volume.

How to Study Pictures. By Charles H. Caffin. 8vo. 513 pages, 56 illustrations. Price, $2.00. Century Co. 1904.

A volume by a leading art critic, giving comprehensive knowledge of the history, biography, and development of the pictorial art.

The Art of the National Gallery. By J. W. Addison. 12mo. 389 pages, 48 illustrations. Price, $2.00. L. C. Page & Co. 1905.

Description of the chief art treasures of the National Gallery, London, together with the history and some account of the artists.

The Book of Elizabethan Verse. Edited by William Stanley Braithwaite. 16mo. 823 pages. Bible paper. Price, $2.00. Small, Maynard & Co. 1907.

The first comprehensive anthology of the greatest period of English poetry. Contains over 700 selections from 124 authors living in Elizabeth's reign. Such a book gives the reader a glimpse of the civilization of the period. The volume contains a short account of each author's life.

A Book of Noble Women. By E. M. Wilmot Buxton. 12mo. 307 pages, 16 illustrations. Price, $1.50. Small, Maynard & Co. 1907.

The volume contains sixteen short biographical sketches, eleven of which are English: Mary, Queen of Scots, Hannah More, Fanny Burney, Elizabeth Fry, Jane Austen, Dorothy Wordsworth, Mary Somerville, Charlotte and Emily Brontë, Sister Dora, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The Little Guides. Methuen & Co., 36 Essex St., Strand, London.

A series of dainty little local guide-books, illustrated, size $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches, about 200 pages each, cloth, 3*s*.
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